

MEDICAL SOCIETY AGAINST PRESENT EXPERT TESTIMONY

Clark County Society Says "That Medical Testimony Has Become A Reflection Upon Both The Bench And The Bar".

The Clark County Medical Society met Thursday evening for Post Graduate work with the Drs. Browne beside whom were present Drs. W. A. Bush, E. R. Bush, W. C. Worthington, O. R. Venable, Ernest Cole, Browne Ishmail, J. N. Rankin.

There was a most interesting lecture by Dr. W. A. Bush. Various topics were discussed and among others that of expert medical testimony which has given the medical profession so much concern during

recent years. It was unanimously "Resolved, That medical testimony has become a reflection upon both the bench and the bar."

It was stated that Justice Emory, of Maine, had proposed a bill to remedy expert testimony and that this society should take an interest in the question.

Refreshments were enjoyed by all in the dining room which was presided over by Mrs. Browne.

\$5,000 VERDICT IN THE C. L. BURNS CASE

3:10 P. M.—The Jury Has Just Returned Verdict of \$5,000 in Favor of Plaintiff.

When circuit court convened Friday morning the arguments in the case of C. L. Burns, against the Clark County Construction Company were begun and occupied all the morning session. Four hours were allowed for the arguments, two hours to each side. Mr. B. R. Jonett, for the defendant was the first to argue the case, and Mr. Stevenson for the plaintiff, last. Up to press-time Friday no verdict had been reached.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Most Enjoyable Affair—Several Out-of-Town Speakers Fail to Connect.

The installation of the newly elected officers of the Knights of Pythias and the annual banquet that was held at their lodge rooms Thursday night was the most enjoyable affair that has taken place in the lodge for some time.

The exercises were largely attended, there being several in attendance from the adjoining towns. Hon. H. A. Schoberth and J. W. Carter, who were slated to make a talk could not attend and their places were filled by local people.

TRYING TO HAVE AN EARTHQUAKE

Report is That Shock Was Felt in Cincinnati and Vicinity.

Special to The News.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22.—Several violent shocks were felt this morning. It is believed that an earthquake was felt in the city and suburbs this morning.

Special agent, S. I. Walden, of the C. & O. R. R., with headquarters at Covington, is in the city.

VISITS OLD HOME.

Hon. R. T. Irvin, formerly of this city, but now of Big Stone Gap, Va., was in the city Thursday on legal business. Mr. Irvin is now a prominent attorney and coal dealer of Big Stone Gap.

HAGGIN PAYS \$5,000 FOR SHORTHORN BULL.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 22.—James B. Haggin, master of the Elmendorf Stock Farm, has bought from George H. White, of Emerson, Iowa, the fine Shorthorn bull, Cumberland Prince, for \$5,000. The animal arrived here today and will head the Shorthorn herd at Elmendorf Farm.

MEETS AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—The Central Kentucky Medical Society, embracing physicians of Mercer, Garrard, Lincoln and Boyle counties, is meeting here. Dr. J. J. Morey, of Louisville, delivered an address on the quarantine laws and how they should be enforced.

WINCHESTER PAYS 39 PER CENT OF THE CLARK COUNTY TAXES

Board of Equalization Report As Near as Can Be Ascertained, Shows Taxable Property of County to Be \$12,004,870.

The Board of Equalization has made its report but on account of the great amount of work necessary to get it in form, a correct summary cannot be given. The News is indebted to County Clerk Boone for the facts given below and they are approximately correct.

The value of property by magisterial districts is as follows:

No.	Value
1	\$1,779,655
2	2,342,545
3	764,785
4	1,086,320
5	756,715
6	727,910
7	3,214,580
Banks	663,430

Total\$11,333,740

L. & E. R. R.	149,550
L. & N. R. R.	259,000

C. & O. R. R.	255,740
C. K. Traction Co.	6,840

Grand total\$12,004,870

City Property.

Of this grand total the property located in the city is as follows:

The banks	\$663,330
C. K. Traction Co.	6,840
Part C. & O. R. R.	32,510
Part L. & N. R. R.	26,750
Part L. & E. R. R.	6,790
Sixth and Seventh Magisterial Districts	3,942,490

Total for city\$4,678,810

Pays 39 Per Cent.

This shows that the city pays thirty-nine per cent of the county taxes. As soon as the summary is completed The News will give the taxable property as it is classified.

THIRD OF INDOOR BASEBALL SERIES

Town and College Are To Play at Auditorium Rink Monday Night.

The third of the series of indoor baseball games will be played in the Auditorium Monday night. The management has reduced the general price of admission to ten cents, putting it even with broom ball and the other attractions of a like nature. The town men have won the first two games but for this the college men have materially strengthened their aggregation.

They will have the same battery that finished the last game and several new men will be seen in the fielding positions. The town team gave an exhibition of the possibilities of the game last week in their fast, clean work. That this will be repeated goes without saying as they are practising consistently. The added strength and the practise of the college men will keep them in the race from the start.

This game is the best winter substitute for baseball yet produced and if properly played cannot fail to please the many fans in the town. It is closely approaching the way it should be played as those who saw the town men at all times and the college men part of the time in last week's game will testify.

The line up will be:

Town team	Position	College team
Moore	L. F.	Cannon
Benton	R. F.	Humphrey
Todd	First base	Henry
Berry	Second base	Caldwell
McClure	Third base	Hunt
Crane	R. S. S.	Crockett
Proctor	First S. S.	Stone
Strode	C.	Eagle
Campbell	P.	Dalgety

Come out and fill the hall. Root for your team and see a good game.

OPERA HOUSE.

At the opera house Thursday night our theatregoers were greatly amused by the antics and witty sayings of "Sis Perkins." The play was founded upon the story of an unsophisticated maiden, who is made heiress to the wealth of an old man known as "Grizzley." The handsome villain overhears the remarks of "Grizzley," and in a moment of intense excitement murders the old man and steals the will from the hand of "Sis Perkins," who has fallen asleep. The testimony of "Johnny on the Spot," a typical hobo, but a man for a' that, clears up the mystery of the murder and the happiness of Sis and her lover is assured.

BROOM BALL FRIDAY.

What promises to be the stellar attraction of the season at the Auditorium will take place Friday night when the Dixie boys line up against the Winchester Juniors in a fierce game of broom ball. The game will be called promptly at 9 o'clock.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO SEE LILLIAN RUSSELL

Will Leave Over C. & O. Monday Night at 6:45 O'clock For Lexington.

A special train for Monday night to attend the Lexington Opera House to see Lillian Russell in her successful racing play, "Wildfire" has been arranged for by Mr. W. R. Rounsavall. The special will leave over the C. & O. at 6:45, returning after the play. A large crowd have already arranged to go.

Mr. Chas. Scott, of the Lexington Opera House, has a notable week at his house the coming week. The plays are all high class. The following is the list for the week:

On Monday, January 25, Lillian Russell in her successful racing play, "Wildfire."

On Tuesday, January 26, Mr. Otis Skinner in his latest play, "The Honor of His Family."

On Wednesday, January 27, The Rogers Bros. in their latest Musical Comedy, "The Rogers Bros. in Panama."

On Thursday, January 28, Clyde Fitch's play, "Girls."

On Friday and Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, January 29 and 30, "The Witching Hour."

ENTIRE CROP HAS NOT BEEN DELIVERED YET

Mr. S. D. Goff Says it is Uncertain Just When Tobacco Money Will Be Paid.

An effort was made Friday morning to find out when the farmers of Clark county would get their money for their tobacco that was sold recently by the Burley Society. Mr. S. D. Goff, secretary of the County Board, said that a small amount of the crop of this country had not been delivered yet and just when the money would be distributed is not known now.

BANK PRESIDENT HAS BEEN ARRESTED

Homer Tabor, of San Diego, Cal., Said to Have Embezzled \$750,000.

Special to The News.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2.—Homer Tabor, president of the San Diego Bank and Trust Company, is reported arrested following indictments involving three quarters of a million dollars.

BACK FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. D. S. Gay has returned from a business trip to New York and several other Eastern cities.

TELLS OF ABUSES OF LITTLE ONES FLOOD SWEEPS OVER LEVEES

Child Labor Conference Opposes Factory Work and Blames Alien Population.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—"Keep the child out of the factory." This was the theme of the merger of the Tennessee of the fifth annual national child labor conference. The plight of the poor child who is taken from school to become the support of parents, the unnatural and unhealthy surroundings of a child in the factories of the big cities and in the cotton mills of the south, were all described by social workers of national repute as an argument for more legislative protection for children.

Two hindrances to child labor reform were pointed out by General Secretary Owen R. Lovejoy of New York. These were the influx of foreign races, which bring customs entirely alien to the ideals of this country; and secondly, the lack of harmony between the different state regulations on this subject. The employment of children in mines, in quarries, or in factories or machine shops, or where chemicals or acids are used, is liable to endanger the health or life of the child. Dr. A. J. Kelway of Atlanta, secretary for the southern states, spoke on "The Child and the Law."

Secretary Lovejoy declared that it was not alone in enclosed places that children were overworked. In the berry fields of New Jersey, in the vegetable gardens of Delaware and Maryland, in the beet sugar fields of Michigan, Nebraska and Colorado, and in the tobacco fields of Connecticut, Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania, he declared, children were employed as much as 12 hours a day. "In the fruit canning sections of New York state, 18 months ago," said Mr. Lovejoy, "a thorough investigation of child labor was made, which revealed such abuses that in deference to the canners those directing the investigation consented to suppress the publication of the report, lest it should ruin the industry."

INFIRMARY SCORCHED

Fifteen Inmates of Mahoning County Institution Badly Burned.

Canfield, O., Jan. 22.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the men's building of the Mahoning county infirmary here, and 15 of the aged inmates received burns, one being probably fatally injured.

The men were endeavoring to check the fire at the foot of a stairway when a shift in the wind suddenly drove a sheet of flames down upon them. They crawled to safety and were taken to the infirmary hospital. The fire loss will be \$30,000. The water pressure was not strong and the efforts of the inmates to fight the flames were unsuccessful.

The infirmary is divided into three sections, composed of the men's department, the women's department and the administration building. The women's building and the office building were far enough away to be out of danger. There are altogether 245 inmates at the institution.

Former Preacher Hurt In Fight. Lorain, O., Jan. 22.—Rev. J. J. Watson, negro, former pastor of the Second African Baptist church here, more lately carpenter, was probably fatally injured in a brawl over a card game with John Williams, also a negro. Williams is under arrest, while Watson is in St. Joseph's hospital with a fractured skull.

Veterans to Escort President. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—As a special escort to President Theodore Roosevelt when he speaks at the laying of the cornerstone of the Lincoln farm at Hodgenville, Ky., Feb. 12, the Louisville post's of Confederate and G. A. R. veterans will be used.

KILLS INDIAN FUGITIVE

Kentucky Citizen Takes Desperate Chance to Secure Reward.

Harlan, Ky., Jan. 22.—Sherman Insley killed an Indian, giving him the name as Hatfeather. He was a fugitive from Oklahoma, where he is charged with killing a man, and a \$1,600 reward had been offered for him. Insley was a private citizen seeking the reward and engaged in a desperate fight with the Indian, who was found on Brush mountain, where he came several weeks ago, and became vicious when approached by Insley.

Kills Her Husband.

Ironton, O., Jan. 22.—Mrs. James Taylor shot and almost instantly killed her husband, a furnace worker. The couple had quarreled, and the woman claims she was pursued up stairs with a knife; then she picked up a revolver and shot Taylor twice through the head.

Southwest Wind Lashes Waters of Sacramento River—Big Territory Inundated.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 22.—The levees of the lower division of Sherman island gave way, according to reports received from Isleton, and between 3,000 and 5,000 acres were inundated. The break occurred on the Sacramento river side and was not equal to the strong current beating against it, a fierce southeastern gale lashing the water into waves that washed over the tops of the levees.

Spokane Is Isolated.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 22.—Isolation of Spokane from both Portland and Puget Sound is complete as a result of the storm. All railroad communication with that city was cut off when slides and washouts on the Great Northern between Spokane and Leavenworth blocked that road. The Oregon Railway & Navigation company line can not move a train west of Colfax on its Washington division, while the floods have put the Northern Pacific east of Pasco out of commission. The total damage so far will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Wires Carried Away.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22.—Destructive landslides, carrying hundreds of tons of earth, along the line of the Great Northern between Ballard and Edmonds, carried away the telegraph and telephone lines, delaying the movement of trains and working much inconvenience.

NAVAL CONFERENCE A FROST

American Delegates Are Accused of Blocking Progress.

London, Jan. 22.—Unless the various delegates arrive at a settlement of their difficulties there is a strong probability of the labors of the international naval conference, which has been in session here since last month, coming to naught.

Some of the delegates place the chief blame for the present situation on the shoulders of the American representatives. They aver that as soon as the conference took up questions upon which there were serious differences of opinion the American delegates adopted an uncompromising attitude. Great Britain, it is asserted, which with her great maritime interests has the most at stake, has been conciliatory, but America has been unwilling to go as far as has England.

DEADLOCK UNBROKEN

Illinois Legislature Takes Rest In Senatorial Contest.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 22.—When seven more ballots had been taken without electing a senator, the house and senate adopted a joint resolution adjourning until next Tuesday. With the week-end adjournment the scene of battle naturally shifted to Chicago, where the fight will be carried on until next Monday.

Twelve ballots in all have been taken and there have been changes and fluctuations of more or less importance from one candidate to another, but no definite result looking to the final breaking of the senatorial deadlock, or the naming of a successor to Albert J. Hopkins in the United States senate has been accomplished.

Indicted For Murder.

Elyria, O., Jan. 22.—An indictment charging Harry Connors with first degree murder was returned by the grand jury here. Connors is accused of murdering Yung Pa, a Chinese laundryman, in Lorain, last June.

FIND BODY IN WELL

Bullet Holes Substantiate Theory Missing Man Was Murdered.

New Martinsville, W. Va., Jan. 22.—The body of William Roberts, who disappeared a week ago, was found at the bottom of an abandoned oil well, half a mile from Wolf Run. Three bullet holes in the head showed how he was killed, and tracks in the snow indicated that the body had been carried from Wolf Run to the well.

About the same time the body was found, a bloodstained overcoat, said to belong to John Holp, Roberts' brother-in-law, who is in jail at Middlebourne on suspicion, was found in a cleaning establishment here.

Lupton Succeeds Cheney.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate confirmed the nomination of Stuart K. Lupton of Tennessee to be consul at Messina, Italy, vice Arthur S. Cheney, who was killed in the recent earthquake. Lupton was also at Messina, acting as deputy consul.

MR JOHN E. GARNER DISCUSSES PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Makes One of The Hits of The Evening At The Annual Banquet of The
First Christian Church of Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—In all the long series of banquets given by the Rev. E. L. Powell to the men of the First Christian congregation and their friends, none was more enjoyable or so notable as that of last night.

It was the fifteenth, numerically, many being there who have been to each of the whole series, veterans in the enjoyment of his annual hospitality. There were also many who were attending their first banquet in Dr. Powell's lecture room.

More than three hundred invited guests, men of prominence in Louisville, out in the State and members of the congregation were in attendance and enjoyed the excellent menu and speakers program to the utmost. The festivities began promptly at 8:30 o'clock and came to an end at 11:30 o'clock.

One of the hits of the evening was the speech of Mr. John E. Garner, of Winchester. He said:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:

"It has been my unvarying custom on an occasion like this to be extremely bromidic and in substance to say 'that I am pleased to be with you this evening.' Having repeated that statement several hundred times, and never having it challenged, it now occurs to me that it might be taken for granted. In this instance, for instance, Dr. Powell permitted me to exercise the option of accepting or declining his invitation 'to be with you this evening.' That I elected to come, indicates that I was pleased, and that is verified by the additional fact that I subscribed to all his prescribed conditions, one of which was that my subject must be 'Kentucky as a Has Been, As an is, and as will be,' the other, that the discussion of all three periods must be confined to fifteen minutes.

First Phase of Subject.

Concerning the first phase of the subject "as a Has Been" covering approximately a century and a quarter of history and tradition, (some of which I have forgotten, much never knew) the seventy-eight seconds apportioned to review that section is ample: "Is," is of no particular moment, requiring even less time; but the "Will Be" is a most inviting field for prophesy, demanding time not only for conjecture, but time in which to postpone the materialization of your predictions, so that they cannot be disproved during your life time. It is on this point in guaranteeing your immortality from a longer speech, that I have been restricted and handicapped. With only one quarter of an hour, to discuss from the beginning of "Has Been" to a progressive "Is" and from movable "Is" through an interminable "Will Be" a thousand centuries must be disposed of at each twist of the tongue.

Friend Makes Suggestion.

In airing my grievance to a friend, he suggested that the speed limit could be exceeded and time gained by eliminating punctuation and told me of an old negro who resorted to this method. He said he asked the old man one day why he was working on Sunday. The old darkey replied: "By-the-time-I-mak-the-fire-in-the kitchen-feed-the-mules-at-the barn milk-fifteen-cows-chop-wood-to-get dinner-black-the-boots-at-the house ketch-the-horres-to-go-to-meeten-I never-know-when-Sunday-comes-Mister-Anderson-give-me-a-chaw-of-to-bacco-if-you-please-sir." He further said to me, "Don't worry unnecessarily, as some of the audience may want to look up some feature of this subject themselves after you are through."

Could Discuss These Things.

When Kentucky "as a Has Been" was an "Is," on an occasion like this—if the "Hasbeens" ever found occasion for periodical Mid-winter-ice water-festivals—the speaker who was lucky and drew "Kentucky" for his subject, was not expected or permitted to discuss but three things. The second in the order of creation was the first in order and of the first order in Kentucky, around this branch (or vine) of his subject he was supposed to assemble his choicest superlatives and phrases, and the remaining language at his command was to be equitably divided between the other two; then it was plain sailing, no one had the audacity to take issue; now, with two of them being legislated against and the other not being legislated for—but, as the preachers say when they have only about an hour and three quarters left of their sermon, "I must hurry on." This is a matter which will not permit of delay; while you wait, "Is" is capturing the rear of "Will Be" and transferring it to the head of the ad-

vancing column of "Has Been" and you feel your subject slipping.

Earliest Settlement.

The "Has Been" part of this subject first was in the earliest settlement of this State. Among the early settlers, were some of the First Families of Virginia—to start for Kentucky; some perferred to settle in Kentucky rather than to settle in Virginia—with Constables and other officers of the law; some came from a love of war, others from a desire of peace—only nature was raising cane in Kentucky—at that time; to some who came, living anywhere was a matter of geography, they were ready to start when they had put out the fire and called the dog; some came because they thought the war of '76 was revolutionary "and they didn't want to take no part;" some came who were not of the "Four Hundred," and did not have the divorce habit, their modesty restraining them from the notoriety of divorce proceedings, preferring to be separated by distance and wilderness rather than by courts.

Search of Records.

A search of the records discloses that there were some fierce, rough times in the "Has Been." An extract from the testimony of old Mrs. Higginite shows what the preliminaries were that led up to a fight. She was asked to tell the court what she knew of the difficulty. She said, "There were a dance down to my house, an Pete Johnson and Jake Searcy both axed my gradarter, Liza Ann, to dance with 'em, one word fotch on a nother, an Pete out with his knife an slashed Jake cross the wimpie, an Jake reched fur his pistol an shot Pete in the hed, and Petes brother Dan he up with the fire shovel an knocked Jakes daddy down, then they cum-menced fightin an I left." Our tastes and habits have changed some since then; it isn't often now they wait to get to the house before they begin the fighting.

The Birth of Pee.

Day before yesterday was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allen Poe. It was in the time of our fathers or grand-fathers that Poe's "Raven" was first published; and while its merit was recognized it had a place in their affections second to "Old Crow." The two birds were trained in different schools. One quothed "Nevermore," the other "Neverless." One perched on the "bust of Pallas," the other had "busts" of its own and imagined the palace. "Old Crow" was the arbiter of the "Has Been." When two neighbors had a "crow to pick" both picked "Old Crow." The running of time has assigned each to its proper place. The "Raven" still lives and is a source of constant pleasure. The "Old Crow still" is gone and is of course, a never ending regret.

Something is Environment.

There was something in the environment of the "Has Been" that produced some superb men and women, in the days of the log school house and the "loud" school, when the consensus of opinion was that there were but 'wo ways to fix an idea in a boy's brain, one by the voice and the other through his pants. It may have been the influence of that gentlemanly scholar, the Scotch-Irish school teacher, who observed and encouraged the bent of a boy's mind; who was not trammelled by an arbitrary and inflexible graded system, that requires every boy to travel at the same pace in the same direction and which will ultimately develop a lot of machine-made people, who will always do and say the same thing in the same way at the same time.

Had an Individuality.

In the "Has Been" most individuals had an individuality. Among them some who outgrew their fellows; men of force, character and convictions, who had the respect, confidence and the ear of the American people, and who never took a salary from and a fee against the government at the same time.

The "Isentness" of the "Is."

In apology for the unpreparedness of the "as is" division of my subject, my time has been so occupied with reading of the excursions of the self-appointed, mounted, crop regulators and the Presidents messages that there was no opportunity to think of other things. Of the Kentuckians that "Is" some "are known by their daily walk and conversation;" others that are "isn't" known by reason of their nightly ride in silence. It is the "isentness" of the "is" which is annoying, principal among which is the failure of the Powers to ask Kentucky to join in the "Disarmament Conference."

The women of Kentucky "as an is" are attracting more attention than the men that are, not only because they are more attractive, but for achievement. A single woman (not necessarily unmarried) took a "Truck-garden" for the basis of story and drama. It has given Kentucky reputation and she and her story are known everywhere. On the other hand numbers of men have taken acres of tobacco patches for the ground work of their tragedies, but they are not known anywhere.

Politics is the Damndest.

It would be impolitic to inject politics into this discussion of the "is." The inappropriateness is not only manifest, but the ground has been covered and the matter settled by that epigramatic poet of the Blue Grass in one word in the next to the last line of the concluding verse of that gem entitled, "In Kentucky." I would not think of quoting that character of language here and have no thought of using it elsewhere; however, it is only just to my friend Judge Mulligan to say that his recourse to that questionable expression did not arise from a careless, willful or habitual disregard of the commandment, but that the exigencies of the case demanded and was reluctantly and regretfully forced to sacrifice reverence to accuracy.

An illustration of the narrowness of partisanship is shown by a conversation overheard a few days since on the streets of Winchester. One gentleman said to another, of our Republican editor.

"Where do you suppose Perry is going?"

"To church."

"Does the editor of a Republican paper attend church?"

"Yes."

"Do you think 'well done,' will be said to him on the last day?"

"No, not until after he has been there a day or two."

Immigration and Emmigration.

Kentucky is the product of two forces, immigration and emigration. Our aiding in the conquest of the Northwest and the Southwest had its reciprocal side. The cost was fully repaid by opening up territory for our emigrants. Neither Ohio nor Texas has ground for complaint; for every Indian driven from Ohio or Greaser from Texas we substituted an emigrant who made an equally good citizen.

We who remain are the survival of the fittest. I do not use the term "fittest" as the past tense of fight.

What we Have and What We Lack. Seriously. As the "Has Been" was, as the "Is" is, the "Will Be" will be.

The past and present are factors of the future. What we Kentuckians seem to lack is moral courage. Of physical courage we have and to spare, that is, if it consists in hazardous defiance of law and disregarding our own and other peoples lives. Enough pages have been written in blood. Great moral issue await the settlement by conscience and not by force in the "Will Be." It seems that some of them now have the majority on the wrong side. And while we are counselled to maintain "a decent respect for public opinion" such respect should be predicated only upon a decent public opinion.

Virtues Outweigh Faults.

Kentucky has her faults but her virtues outweigh them. The balance has always been in our favor, but we have come perilously making an overdraft several times. Kentucky has the purest Anglo-Saxon blood on the continent, descendants of the old Cavaliers of Virginia, a people who have made their influence felt, where ever they have gone. Much history of this country would not have been without our people. We love those who are here and those who have gone elsewhere, we love our history, our traditions, proud of our past and certain of our future. Kentucky as a "Has Been" from the beginning, as an "Is" now, and as "Will Be" to the end, is the best place this side the skies.

THE RACKET STORE

has a Nice Line of
Lace and Hamburg
on sale. I am selling
50c Corsets for 35c
this week. Come in and get some of the big bargains. See my 10c. line, I have a big stock of everything. Come to see me.

Fresh Fruits and Fresh Groceries,
Cigars, Tobaccos, Oysters and Candies. Home Phone 712.

Mike Joseph,
36 N. Main St.

Don't fail to have your picture taken at Earp's art gallery, while the reduced rates are on, January only. 1-18-e.o.d.
Angel-food cake, twenty-five cents. Try one. Winchester Bakery.
Fri.-Sat.-1mo.



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The Best Prices ever Offered in Winchester.

Everything carried in a first-class harness and carriage store cut to the quick.

We must vacate our present quarters immediately and must reduce our stock.

Buggies.

\$150 Kaufman Buggies, rubber tired at.....	\$125
135 Westcott Buggies, rubber tired at.....	110
125 Westcott Buggies, rubber tired at.....	105
100 Buggies, rubber tired at.....	80
135 Cut Under Driving Wagons at.....	110
65 Buggies, steel tired at.....	50

Harness, Saddles and Strap Goods.

\$16.50 Harness at.....	\$12 50
18.00 Harness at.....	14 00
15.00 Saddles at.....	11 00
12.50 Saddles at.....	9 00

Robes.

\$10 00 Robes at.....	\$7 00
8 00 Robes at.....	5 50
6 00 Robes at.....	4 00
3 50 Robes at.....	2 50

Blankets.

\$6 00 Blankets at.....	\$4 00
5 00 Blankets at.....	3 50
3 50 Blankets at.....	2 00
2 50 Blankets at.....	1 75
1 50 Blankets at.....	1 00

There are many other articles, too numerous to mention, that go in this sale,

MATT BEAN,
FAIRFAX STREET.

You Cannot Answer These Questions!

1—Why do you continue bathing your knees and elbows one at a time, when you can stretch out in a full bath tempered to suit you, and can do so every morning if you wish?
2—Why pump and carry water for your kitchen and laundry work when you can have it at hand for the turning of a faucet?
3—Why take chances on drinking germ-filled cistern water when you can get it from a large reservoir filtered through the best filter plant South of the Ohio River?

4—Why have a dry, dismal-looking yard when you can have it filled with green grass and blooming flowers, and can at the same time get rid of the dust in the street?
5—Why suffer other inconveniences when you can have everything for the comfort and health of your family right in the house?

6—Is it not true that the answer is not "lack of money," but lack of economy and enterprise and indifference to getting the most out of life?

C. F. ATTERSALL, Superintendent

Winchester Water Works Co.,
INCORPORATED.

At cor. Maple Street and Lexington Avenue, will tell you all about it. You'll be surprised at how inexpensive these privileges are.

THE VERY BEST.

Have any of our readers seen a recent copy of the Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer? If not, it will pay to send for a copy, if for no other purpose than to note its present great worth as an educator in all things that tend to make life prosperous, and home, the happiest place on earth.

The editor by asking its readers to criticize and suggest improvements; and following advice thus obtained is enabled to produce a paper that exactly fits needs of a family and a material aid to father, mother and children in reaching that higher level in social life, where content and comfort reigns supreme.

Father obtains ample information that guides in the where, when and how to regulate and increase the income from his efforts. The mother in management of household affairs, practical economy, government of children, and other duties that makes her toil a labor of love. Children's minds and hearts are freed from thoughts of questionable amusements and frivolities of life, and encouraged to emulate all that is helpful in planning for a useful future in life.

The Grand Idea being that; "As are our Homes, so will be the Community, State and Nation." A most desirable help, is a non-sectarian sermon each week, as preached by that Biblical Student Pastor Chas. T. Russell; a forcible reminder of the spiritual and temporal rewards gained by righteous living as preferable to a Godless life that brings nought but misery to the home.

Other departments and features are above the ordinary, the unanimous verdict of its readers being: "The cleanest and best family Weekly known to them."

Sample copies may be had by writing to the ENQUIRER COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.

GARAGE.

Bring me your automobile for repair or storage. I have an up-to-date Garage with a nice Waiting Room for Ladies.

Chas. Hagan,
Winchester, Ky.
Cor. Broadway and Highland.

Lunch Stand!
Chili Con Carne, Fruits, Groceries, etc.

Hibibb Moses,
25 N. Main St.

MENDING SHOES
is sometimes important as making them, it requires expert work to do it right. Our Repair Department is the most modern and perfectly equipped in town.

SAMPLE SHOE STORE.

—CALL ON—

NELSON, The Transfer Man

by day or night, if you want your baggage transferred.

OFFICE—Home Phone 94;
Night Phone 339.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED.

We have just completed, furnishing our Optical room with electricity and now have a modern Optical room with all the modern electric appliances to do the work with.

COME AND SEE US.

C. H. BOWEN, Jeweler and Optician.

SOCIETY

Bridge Club.
Mrs. Ed Mitchell will be hostess for the Bridge Club, Saturday afternoon.

The B. B. L. C. Club will meet with Miss Bernice Eklin, on Winn avenue Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Miss Carrie Lee Hathaway will entertain the Fortnightly Literary Club, on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Susan G. Anderson will entertain at "Forty-two," this afternoon.

The Little Colonel Readers will meet with Miss Julia Gaitskill, on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. William P. French will entertain the Literary and Social Club this afternoon, at her beautiful country home, "Bonhaven."

Broom Ball.
Everybody come out to the Auditorium to-night. There is going to be a great Broom Ball game between the Winchester Juniors and the Dixie boys. It will be highly exciting and interesting.

"Bridge."
One of the most enjoyable and attractive affairs of the week was the meeting of the Euchre Club with Mrs. J. Taliaferro Beckner, at her beautiful cottage on Hickman street.

The attractive decorations of green and white were carried out throughout the house.
The afternoon was most enjoyable and at the conclusion of the games, a most delicious menu was served.

Among those present were: Mesdames Bruce Duty, George Green, John Clelland, William Massie, George Clark, Lucien Beckner, John O'Rear, Henry Hall, J. W. Ishmael, Susan G. Anderson, Ogden Crutcher, Harry Strossman, Roll Ratliff, Charles Parrish, Harry Strother, Frank Johnson, Curtis Evans, Sam Jeffries, Harvey Franklin; Misses Ella Pendleton and Allan Crutcher.

"Afternoon."
The following notice is copied from the Macon, Ga., Telegraph: "A home made attractive with potted plants was that of Miss Floride Joyner, of North Highlands, when, on Saturday afternoon she invited a few friends to meet Miss Hettye Talbott, of Winchester, Kentucky, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. R. Brazelton. "Miss Joyner proved to be a charming hostess, and the afternoon was enjoyably spent in animated conversation, games and music. Delicious refreshments were served. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Miss

Margaret Vandyke. Miss Talbott, the honor guest, was presented with a beautiful bouquet of carnations and fern."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Higgins and Miss Elizabeth Turley, of Richmond, have come to be the week end guests of Mrs. Anna Swift Turley.

The many friends of Miss Besse Peddicord are glad to know she is out after a severe attack of lagrippe.

Mr. David Lyon fell from tree Thursday morning and broke his arm.

Miss Richie, of Cincinnati, will arrive Saturday, to be the guest of Miss Mabel Shipp, for some time.

Mr. Charlie McCord has returned from a trip through the West.

Mr. J. E. Johnson, of Frankfort, was a visitor in our town Thursday.

Congratulations are being showered upon Mr. and Mrs. John Worth of New York upon the arrival Thursday of a little daughter to brighten their household. Mrs. Worth was formerly Miss Phoebe Beckner.

Miss Stanley Jackson left Thursday for a visit to Louisville.

Mr. Ed McCarney was in town Thursday to see about the special train to Lexington Monday night to see Lillian Russell in "Wildfire."

Rev. J. J. Porter was in Lexington Wednesday.

Mr. N. H. Witherspoon was in Lexington Wednesday on business.

Mrs. Green Garret spent Thursday in Lexington.

Mr. Grooms, who formerly lived here and is quite well known by many of our citizens, was a visitor in town Thursday.

Col. Tom. Stuart was in Frankfort Wednesday on business.

Mrs. J. W. Shearer is quite ill at her home on Lexington avenue.

Martha, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Haggard, is quite ill of pneumonia.

Mrs. J. O. Crutchers spent Thursday in Paris, to attend the Alumni of Hamilton College luncheon given by Mrs. Kiser.

Mr. W. T. Thurman, of Hunt, leaves next Monday for New Mexico, where he will make his future home.

Mr. J. W. Poynter was in Camp-ton, Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas C. Robinson is ill at St. Joseph's Hospital in Lexington.

Miss Lizzie Taylor spent several days in Richmond this week and is now the guest of Mrs. Matt Walden, of Lexington.

MOVED HIS SHOP.

Tom Cowan, the popular barber, who was burned out in the Court View Hotel fire, would like to have his customers and old friends call on him in his new shop in the Simpson and Hathaway building.

A DINNER SET BOUGHT WITH XMAS MONEY

is the cause of much rejoicing in the homes of some sensible women hereabouts,

The pleasing feature is that the woman with a five-dollar gold piece is as happy as the woman with the ten-dollar bill.

The secret of it all is our

Open Stock Idea

you can buy a large set or a small one—yes, even a single piece from an open-stock pattern. We have some beautiful designs.

The Winn Furniture Co.

We Give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps.

SMASH IN PRICES! WALL PAPER AT COST OR LESS!

We must make room for our new Spring Stock, which is coming in daily. Now is the time to beautify your homes. Take advantage of our unprecedented offer for the next ten days. You will never have another opportunity such as this.

ONE-THIRD OFF ON EVERY ROLL IN THE HOUSE.

30c Paper Going at	20c	15c Paper Going at	10c
25c Paper Going at	17c	10c Paper Going at	7c
20c Paper Going at	13c	8c Paper Going at	5c
		5c Paper Going at	3c

PICTURE FRAMES—We have a Large Stock on hand and MUST reduce immediately.

ONE-THIRD OR BETTER OFF ON EVERY FRAME IN THE HOUSE.

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH.

JONES-LAWRENCE PAPER CO.,

19-21 East Broadway, Next Door to Adams Express Office.

RELATIONS ARE STRAINED

Bonaparte's Refusal to Testify Netles Senate Committee.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate committee on judiciary considered the letter received by Chairman Clark from Attorney General Bonaparte, in which that official declined the committee's invitation to appear before it and tell what he knows concerning the merger of the Tennessee Iron & Coal company and the United States Steel corporation, and then solemnly agreed not to make the contents of the letter public.

The committee also declined to authorize Mr. Bonaparte to publish the letter, even after he had expressed a willingness to do so, although the committee decided that it had no objection to the attorney general giving it out if he desired to do so upon his own authority.

While members of the committee unanimously say that Mr. Bonaparte's reply was the embodiment of courtesy, it is evident that it contained some expression or ignored some suggestion that has not tended to increase the cordial relations between the committee and the department of justice.

Burton Indorses Cassidy.
Cleveland, O., Jan. 22.—Senator-elect Theodore E. Burton openly avowed his advocacy of the selection of James H. Cassidy, formerly his private secretary and until three weeks ago secretary of the rivers and harbors committee of the national house, for the Twenty-first district seat vacated by Burton's elevation.

TILLMAN STRIKES AT THE JUDICIARY

Says Federal Judges Are In Pay of Corporations.

Washington, Jan. 22.—A debate on the propriety of increasing salaries of federal circuit and district judges consumed nearly the entire time of the senate, with the result that the compensation of the 29 circuit judges was increased from \$7,000 to \$9,000 and that of the 84 district judges from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

Senator Borah, who had offered amendments reducing the increases of salary recommended by the committee on appropriations, declared that the action of the senate in increasing the salary of the president to \$100,000 was in violation of the spirit of the constitution and would never have been taken before or during the recent campaign.

Senator Tillman insinuated that some federal judges were on the payrolls of corporations, which called forth denunciation that such charges should be made without specifically naming the judges referred to.

NAVAL OFFICERS SCORED

House Members Say Machinery on Warships Is Neglected.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Strictures upon the efficiency of officers of the navy in the care of machinery of war vessels were uttered in the house of representatives during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, with the result that an amendment was adopted requiring the secretary of the navy annually to report to congress those instances where more than \$200,000 is expended for repairs.

After futile efforts to obtain legislation looking to the restoration of marines aboard ships, an amendment was agreed to prohibiting the purchase of powder "manufactured and sold in violation of" the Sherman anti-trust law. The debate disclosed the fact that the amendment was directed at the Dupont company.

MOVING PICTURES.

3000 feet moving picture film at the opera house Saturday night. Best of the season. Admission ten cents. 1-22-2t.

OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday January 26th.

LINCOLN J. CARTER

Presents the

Picturesque Western Play

THE FLAMING ARROW

SEE

The Attack on Ft. Reno,
The Council Fire
and Ghost Dance,
The Genuine Indians

BIG SPECIAL CAST

SUPERB
Band Parade



YOU DO

MAYBE YOU DON'T
NEED A NEW ROOF,

If you do we can furnish any lengths desired in 'V' Crimp, Painted or Galvanized. Iron roofing at reasonable prices. We also furnish sticks with each lot sold.

GRANT WITT & CO.,
30 North Main.

LISTEN,

ONLY A
MINUTE OF YOUR TIME
FOR US
TO TELL YOU THE STORY.



If you need, or will need a Suit or Overcoat, you cannot afford to let this chance go by.

20 Per Ct. OFF

of our One Price means as much as or more to you than 50 per cent. off in many of the All Price Houses. Did you ever stop to think of this? We do not want to carry over any winter clothing and make this sacrifice in price to make them go.

Here are Some of the Prices With **20 per cent. OFF**

\$25 00 Suit now	- - -	\$20 00
20 00 Suit now	- - -	16 00
15 00 Suit now	- - -	12 00
12 00 Suit now	- - -	9 60
10 00 Suit now	- - -	8 00

See Window for Some of the Prices.

Allan & Murphy.

ODD FELLOWS BUILD A
HALL AT OWINGSVILLE.

Ground Broken For Two-Story Structure Which Will Cost Over Five Thousand Dollars.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—The Odd Fellows of this town have bought a lot of R. H. Conner on which they will erect a hall. Work on the ground began yesterday. Before any of the foundation could be started, two buildings had to be torn down and one moved to another lot. The building is to be of brick and two stories high, costing about \$5,000.

Mr. Clyde Peed arrived today from Oklahoma. Mr. Peed has been employed as cowboy on the "101 Ranch." During his stay he had his ears and feet badly frozen in a blizzard which visited that section.

Substitute for Sunlight.
Atmospheric electricity is believed to encourage plant life in the arctic regions, where there is but little sunlight.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

One pair of good mare mules coming two-year-olds, 12 head mules, 6 horse and 6 mares coming two-year-old, 1 Bourbon Chief mare, good saddler and driver, 1 highly bred mare, all-purpose mare in foal to Diomedes; 1 yearling filly by Diomedes; 1 Indian pony, 6 years old, good driver and saddler; 1 4-year-old Shetland pony, 46 inches high; 1 3-year-old Indian Chief horse, broke to ride and drive.

Apply to J. NEWT RENAKER, at Peoples State Bank, Winchester, Ky

Don't Know How to Live.
There are people who go about the world looking for alights, and they are necessarily miserable, for they find them at every turn, especially imaginary ones. They are morally illiterate for they have never learned how to live.—Henry Drummond.

THE WINCHESTER NEWS.

An Independent Newspaper.

Published by
The Winchester News Co.
(Incorporated.)
Office, South Main Street.
Winchester, Kentucky.

Daily, Except Sunday.

"Entered as second-class matter,
November 28, 1908 at the post office
at Winchester, Kentucky under the
Act of March 3, 1879."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Carrier Delivery.

Daily, one year. \$5.20
One week10
Payable at office or to collector
every week.

Mail Delivery

One year. \$3.00
Six months150
One month25
Payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display—Per Inch.

One time, any edition \$.25
Three times, within one week. .50
One week, continuously. 1.00
One calendar month 3.00
Four weeks, four times a week. 2.40
Four weeks, three times a week. 1.80
Four weeks, two times a week. 1.20
Four weeks, one time a week. .75
Time discounts—3 months, 10 per
cent; 6 months, 25 per cent; one
year, 33 1-3 per cent.

Reading Notices—Per Line.

Business notices, body type... 7 1/2c
Pure reading, news headings... 15c

New Phone No. 91.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1909.

INTERESTING NEWS.

Few newspaper readers ever stop
to consider the real loss they would
suffer were all the advertisements
eliminated from their newspapers.

The average reader is so accus-
tomed to seeing the dealers' an-
nouncements day after day that they
are taken as a matter of course, the
same as fresh air and other bene-
ficial arrangements that cost nothing.

The truth is no newspaper would
be complete without its advertising
announcements, for the simple rea-
son that advertising is really news—
store news, business news—and the
people of any community are natu-
rally interested in the efforts and
achievements of their fellow-town-
men in business lines as well as in
their social and artistic accomplish-
ments. "All news is advertising," so
it is stated, "and all advertising that
ever counts for anything must be
news."

Whether people realize the educa-
tional value of advertising or not,
the fact remains that the newspaper
reading public does read the adver-
tisements; and to a large part of the
reading public the advertising col-
umns are quite as interesting as any
other section of the paper.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce
J. A. HUGHES,
as a candidate for Mayor, subject to
the action of the Democratic party.

For City Judge.

We are authorized to announce
H. T. STROTHER
as a candidate for Mayor of Win-
chester, subject to the action of the
Democratic party.

For City Judge.

We are authorized to announce
W. O. HOSKINS,
as a candidate for Mayor, subject to
the action of the Democratic party.

For Chief of Police.

We are authorized to announce
JUDGE F. P. PENDLETON,
as a candidate for City Judge, sub-
ject to the action of the Democratic
party.

For Chief of Police.

We are authorized to announce
WOODSON M'CORD,
as a candidate for Chief of Police,
subject to the action of the Demo-
cratic party.

Brave Fire Laddies

often receive severe burns, putting
out fires, then use Bucklen's Arnica
Salve and forget them. It soon drives
out pain. Burns, Scalds,
Wounds, Cuts and Bruises its earth's
greatest healer. Quickly cures Skin
Eruptions, Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers,
Felonies; best Pile cure made. Relief
is instant. 25c at Phillips Drug
Store.

EXPECT MITCHELL TODAY

Sentiment Among Miners Favors
Fund For His Defense.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—The
United Mine Workers of America in
convention here may come to the aid
of John Mitchell today by appropri-
ating funds to assist in fighting the
charge of contempt upon which he
was sentenced to jail by Judge
Wright of the District of Columbia.

It is said that the resolution to ap-
propriate funds for that purpose will
be introduced by President Lewis.
Mr. Mitchell is expected to arrive
here this evening or Saturday morn-
ing.

The auditor's report showed the
following condition of the union's
finances: Total income, \$806,882.49;
total expenditures, \$1,076,033.93; bal-
ance on hand Dec. 1, 1907, \$864-
890.81; balance on hand Dec. 1, 1908,
\$595,739.37.

Death List Grows.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—That the list of
50 known dead probably will be in-
creased to 70 or even more was the
chief fact developed in the official in-
vestigation of the burning of the tem-
porary wooden crib in the lake, one
and one-half miles off the shore of
South Chicago.

Cars Kill Unknown Man.

Berea, O., Jan. 22.—While walking
on the tracks of the Lake Shore &
Michigan Southern railway near Olm-
sted Falls, a man whose body has not
been identified was killed by a west-
bound passenger train.

25 per cent off on everything in the
house at Bloomfield's.

1-22-1t.

A Faulty Make.

"Well, there's one thing about Nu-
ritch, he's always ready to con-
fess his faults." "Nonsense! Why
he's forever bragging about being self-
made." "Of course; that's just it."

Only a day or two more of Bloom-
field's sale.

1-21-1t.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the
Winn-Martin Coal & Supply Com-
pany has closed its business and is
winding up its affairs. All persons
having debts and demands against
said corporation will present them
the same at once.

**WINN-MARTIN COAL &
SUPPLY COMPANY**
By J. R. Martin, General Manager.

All persons indebted to the Winn-
Martin Coal & Supply Company will
please call and settle with J. R. Mar-
tin. The business of the corporation
must be closed at once.

J. R. MARTIN.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Bettie S. Goff, Plaintiff.

vs. Notice of Sale.

John H. Goff, etc., Defendants.

Pursuant to judgment rendered by
the Clark Circuit Court in the above
styled action at its December term,
1908, I, as Master Commissioner of
said Court, will offer for sale at pub-
lic auction to the highest bidder at
the Court House door in Winchester,
Kentucky,

On Monday, January 25, 1909

(County Court Day), at 2 o'clock
p. m., or thereabout on credits
of six and twelve months an undiv-
ided four-sevenths interest for the life
of John Goff, situated in Clark Coun-
ty, Ky., and described as follows:

Lot No. 3 in the survey of the
lands of M. C. Goff, deceased, bound-
ed as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point in the middle
of the Winchester and Red River
Iron Works Turnpike Road corner to
lot No. 2; thence meandering the mid-
dle of said road S., 79; E., 51 2-100
poles; N., 88 1-4; E., 62 poles to a
stake corner to A. B. Hampton's line
near the forks of the road, bearing
N., 30 1-2; E., 8-10 of a pole from a
black oak tree pointer; thence N.,
9; E., 46 88-100 poles to a stake in the
east margin of the road; thence N.,
26 3-4; E., 54 poles to a stake in the
east margin of the road corner to M.
Hise in A. B. Hampton's line; thence
with said Hise's line N., 87 1-2; W.,
130.64-100 poles to a stake in A. B.
Hampton's line corner to lot No. 2;
thence (with a line fence) with a
line of lot No. 2; thence S., 81-2; W.,
93 5-10 poles to the beginning, con-
taining seventy-one acres, 1 rood and
twenty-five square poles.

The purchaser will be required to
give bonds with approved security,
payable to said Commissioner bear-
ing legal interest from day of sale
and having the force and effect of
judgment. A lien will be retained on
said land until the purchase money
is all paid. Bidders will be required
to comply promptly with the terms of
sale.

LEELAND HATHAWAY,
Master Commissioner Clark

Circuit Court.

Jouett & Jouett, Attorneys for
Plaintiff.

2 HOUSES AND LOT FOR SALE

corner Clay Street and Mt.
Sterling pike, originally
owned by J. D. Jones.

Will sell at highest bidder
in front of Court House, on

**SATURDAY, FEB. 6th, 1909,
AT 2 P. M.**

Will offer separately and
as a whole.

Terms made known on day
of sale

CHAS. PARSONS.

Your furnishing goods cheap at
Bloomfield's sale—25 per cent off—
sale is now near an end.

1-22-1t.

DOUBTS THEIR SINCERITY

Orators at Model License Meeting At-
tack Anti-Saloon League.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—Addresses
by leaders in the National Model Li-
cense league movement, outlining the
policies of that organization, were the
orders of the first session of the
league's second annual convention.
President T. M. Gilmore in his speech
attacked the Anti-Saloon league as
insincere in its avowals, declaring
that it did not want to keep any citi-
zen from possessing, purchasing and
using liquor.

Captain D. M. Smith of Louisville,
general counsel for the league, spoke
of the reputed failure of political li-
cense boards to enforce liquor laws,
declaring that they forced the saloon
into politics, and Sidney Story of
New Orleans ended the session with
an address upon the causes of the
alleged failure of prohibition in the
south. He declared it to be the ex-
treme, which never would succeed,
and said that the model license idea
was the golden mean for the regula-
tion of the liquor traffic.

In a general discussion Hugo Na-
than of Cincinnati declared that West
Virginia would soon adopt the model
license law, from reports that had
come to him. He also predicted the
repeal of the Ohio Rose law and the
substitution of something akin to
model license in that state.

Taft Wins Golf Honors.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 22.—The presi-
dent-elect won all the honors in the
handicap golf game, dined at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. Landon Thom-
as and attended the opera.

A Fortune.

There is a fortune in it for the man
or woman who can invent a woman's
hat that can be worn so that every
time she tries it on she won't have
to say: "Of course it doesn't look
well just now. My hair isn't dressed
the way it should be for this hat."

Renewing Hostilities.

Nagley—"I've discovered there is one
state in which divorce is wholly un-
necessary." Mrs. Nagley (sharply)—
"Which is that?" Nagley—"The state
of single blessedness!"—Illustrated
Sunday Magazine.

Get your winter suit or overcoat
at 25 per cent off at Bloomfield's. Sale
is near its end.

1-22-1t.

A HORRIBLE HOLD-UP.

"About ten years ago my brother
was 'held up' in his work, health and
happiness by what was believed to
be hopeless Consumption," writes W.
R. Lipscomb, of Washington, N. C.
"He took all kinds of remedies and
treatment from several doctors, but
found no help till he used Dr. King's
New Discovery and was wholly cured
by six bottles. He is a well man to-
day." It's quick to relieve and the
surest cure for weak or sore lungs,
Hemorrhages, Coughs and Colds Bron-
chitis, La Grippe, Asthma and all
Bronchial affections. 50c and \$1.00.
Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by
Phillips Drug Store.

25 per cent off

on men's and boys' Extra High-Top
Shoes, Calf Boots, Lace Boots and
Bootees—nothing reserved but the
Moose Shoes

\$6 Shoes for - - - - \$4 50
5 Shoes, Bootees, Lace Boots, 3 75
4 Shoes for - - - - 3 00
3 50 Shoes for - - - - 2 65

The Famous Moose Hide Shoes
with 12 inch tops for \$8.50, they
keep the feet dry.

MCCORD, SMITH & PHILLIPS.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN.

Classified—Per Word.

One-half cent per word per inser-
tion, 5 cents per calendar month.
Nothing counted less than 20
words. No item charged on
books for less than 25 cents.

CLOSING OUT SALE.—Having

rented my store room, I am com-
pelled to close out, at once, my
stock of harness, saddles, stock-
work, whips, etc. If you need any-
thing in this line it will pay you to
call. J. W. REID, N. Main street.
P. S.—Parties owing me will
please call and settle.

1-20-6t.

WANTED.—50 barrels short corn.
J. A. HOLTON, Home 'phone 853-
3 rings. 1-21-2t.

FOR RENT.—House of eight rooms,
corner Hickman and Main. Rent
reasonable. 1-20-6t.

LOST.—Pair of gold rimless eyeglass-
es on Lexington pike near Dave
Previtt's farm. Had gold chain with
on Lexington pike near Dave Pre-
vitt's farm. Had gold chain with
hairpin attached. Reward. Return
to C. H. Bowen's store. 1-20-3t.

WANTED.—A second-hand gas
heater. Apply this office. 1-19-2t.

FOR SALE.—Coal at 21 North Main
street. You will be pleased with
both quality and price. 1-19-1mo.

FOR RENT.—Four rooms with gas.
MRS. D. S. MANN, 290 S. Main
street. Home 'phone No. 335. 1-18-3t.

FOUND.—Black belt. Owner can
have same by calling at office and
paying for this advertisement. 1-18-1t.

FOR RENT.—House on Buckner
street. THORNTON I. WILLS. 1-15-1t.

FOR SALE.—Grocery and meat shop
paying business. Terms reason-
able. Address W. A. B. this office. 1-14-1t.

WANTED.—To take orders for mak-
ing cakes, beaten biscuit, rolls, tim-
bales and rosettes. MISS LUCY
COLEMAN BROWNING, 218 Col-
lege street. Home 'phone 654. 1-12-1mo.

FOR SALE.—Eight shares of Peo-
ples State Bank stock. Inquire at
this office. 1-13-1t.

LOST.—On Boone avenue between
Main and College streets, a small
gold pin with coral setting. Finder
return to News' office and receive
reward. 1-20-3t.

FOR SALE.—Cheap, graphophone,
and about 30 records, also large
Morning Glory horn. Address N.
R. B. this office. 1-9-1t.

FOR RENT.—House of eight rooms.
Gas and stable. Apply this office. 1-21-1t.

WANTED.—To buy furs, scrap iron,
and all kinds of metal. Best buyer
in town. Chas. Zigman, Main and
Washington. 1-19-1mo.

FOR SALE.—An O. K. Jewell cook-
stove for coal. Good condition.
Will sell cheap. 341 E. Broadway,
or E. Tenn. 'phone 164. 1-15-4t.

WINCHESTER ROLLER MILLS.

The oldest and best institution in
the county is the Winchester Roller
Mills. Why not use home flour—the
best made. Kerr Perfection and
White Pearl flour has no equal.

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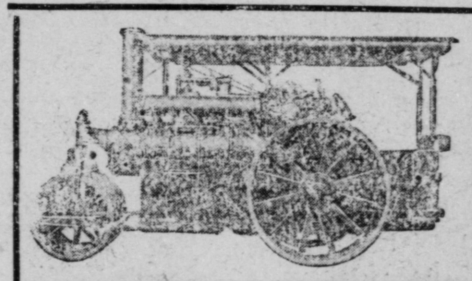
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YELLOW JACKET IS A DANDY.

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COUNTRY'S RESOURCES WANING

Waste Is Too Great, Says Commission.

INVENTORY IN REPORT.

Shows Available Land, Water, Trees and Minerals.

The national conservation commission, appointed in May, 1908, to make an inventory of the natural resources of the United States and recommend measures for their conservation, has made its report to President Roosevelt.

In transmitting the report to congress the president sent a special message commending the work of the commission and declaring that its subject was of the utmost importance to this generation and to posterity.

The report reads as follows:

The President, the White House:

Sir—Herewith I have the honor to place in your hands the report of the national conservation commission, created by you June 8, 1908, to inquire into and advise you as to the condition of our natural resources and to co-operate with other bodies created for similar purposes by the states.

The mass of material which constitutes the inventory has been summarized under the direction of the secretaries of the respective sections of the commission so as to assemble the most salient points of the inventory.

In view of the peculiarly valuable contributions and services rendered by experts of the several executive departments, the commission at its closing session unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The commission, in the discharge of the duties committed to it, has been greatly aided by the patient labors and the ability and zeal of its secretary and the secretary of each of its four sections and of the experts in the government service, who lent their assistance in the collection of statistical and other data necessary to the elucidation and proper understanding of the subjects dealt with and to the preparation of its report; therefore,

"Resolved, That the commission hereby makes cordial acknowledgment of its obligation to the gentlemen referred to and tenders them its thanks."

In addition, I desire to call your special attention to the spirit and devotion of the gentlemen without whose services the making of the national inventory would have been impossible.

In its co-operation "with other bodies created for similar purposes by the states" the national conservation commission has had most valuable assistance.

The report herewith submitted was unanimously approved by the joint conservation conference. Further action was taken by the conference in authorizing a joint committee on co-operation, to be composed of six members of state conservation commissions and three members of the national conservation commission, with its chairman and secretary. This committee is to devise ways and means for effective co-operation between all forces working for the conservation of natural resources. By this action the conservation movement enters the field of definite constructive work, for which its labors in ascertaining the country's present status and future outlook were simply preparatory. Very respectfully,

GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Chairman.

Report of the National Conservation Commission.

The duty of man to man, on which the integrity of nations must rest, is no higher than the duty of each generation to the next, and the obligation of the nation to each actual citizen is no more sacred than the obligation to the citizen to be, who in turn must bear the nation's duties and responsibilities.

In this country, blessed with natural resources in unsurpassed profusion, the sense of responsibility to the future has been slow to awaken. In the growth of the country and gradual development of the natural resources there have been three noteworthy stages. The first stage was that of individual enterprise for personal and family benefit. It led to the conquest of the wilderness.

The next stage was that of collective enterprise, either for the benefit of communities or for the profit of individuals forming the communities. It led to the development of cities and states and too often to the growth of great monopolies.

The third stage is the one we are now entering. Within it the enterprise

is collective and largely co-operative and should be directed toward the larger benefit of communities, states and the people generally.

In the first stage the resources received little thought. In the second they were wastefully used. In the stage which we are entering wise and beneficial uses are essential, and the checking of waste is absolutely demanded.

The waste which most urgently requires checking varies widely in character and amount. The most reprehensible waste is that of destruction, as in forest fires; uncontrolled flow of gas and oil, soil wash and abandonment of coal in the mines. This is attributable, for the most part, to ignorance, indifference or false notions of economy, to rectify which is the business of the people collectively.

Nearly as reprehensible is the waste arising from misuse, as in the consumption of fuel in furnaces and engines of low efficiency, the loss of water in floods, the employment of ill adapted structural materials, the growing of ill chosen crops and the perpetuation of inferior stocks of plants and animals, all of which may be remedied.

Reprehensible in less degree is the waste arising from nonuse. Since the utilization of any one resource is necessarily progressive and dependent on social and industrial conditions and the concurrent development of other resources, nonuse is sometimes unavoidable. It becomes reprehensible when it affects the common welfare and entails future injury. Then it should be rectified in the general interest.

Natural resources are of no avail without men and women to develop them, and only a strong and sound citizenship can make a nation permanently great. We cannot too soon enter on the duty of conserving our chief source of strength by the prevention of disease and the prolongation of life.

Waste reduced and resources saved are the first, but not the last, object of conservation. The material resources have an additional value when their preservation adds to the beauty and habitability of the land. Ours is a pleasant land in which to dwell. To increase its beauty and augment its fitness cannot but multiply our pleasure in it and strengthen the bonds of our attachment.

Minerals.

The mineral production of the United States for 1907 exceeded \$2,000,000,000 and contributed 65 per cent of the total freight traffic of the country. The waste in the extraction and treatment of mineral products during the same year was equivalent to more than \$300,000,000.

The production for 1907 included 395,000,000 tons of bituminous and 85,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, 166,000,000 barrels of petroleum, 45,000,000 tons of high grade and 11,000,000 tons of low grade iron ore, 2,500,000 tons of phosphate rock and 869,000,000 pounds of copper. The values of other mineral products during the same year included clay products, \$162,000,000; stone, \$71,000,000; cement, \$56,000,000; natural gas, \$50,000,000; gold, \$90,000,000; silver, \$37,000,000; lead, \$39,000,000; and zinc, \$26,000,000.

The available and easily accessible supplies of coal in the United States aggregate approximately 1,400,000,000,000 tons. At the present increasing rate of production this supply will be so depleted as to approach exhaustion before the middle of the next century.

The known supply of high grade iron ores in the United States approximates 3,840,000,000 tons, which at the present increasing rate of consumption cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. In addition to this, there are assumed to be 50,000,000,000 tons of lower grade iron ores which are not available for use under existing conditions.

The supply of stone, clay, cement, lime, sand and salt is ample, while the stock of the precious metals and of copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, asphalt, graphite, lead, zinc, sulphur, asphalt, graphite, quicksilver, mica and the rare metals cannot well be estimated, but is clearly exhaustible within one to three centuries unless unexpected deposits be found.

The known supply of petroleum is estimated at 15,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 barrels, distributed through six separate fields having an aggregate area of 8,900 square miles. The production is rapidly increasing, while the wastes and the loss through misuse are enormous. The supply cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century.

The known natural gas fields aggregate an area of 9,000 square miles, distributed through twenty-two states. Of the total yield from these fields during 1907, 400,000,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$62,000,000, were utilized, while an equal quantity was allowed to escape into the air. The daily waste of natural gas—the most perfect known fuel—is over 1,000,000,000 cubic feet, or enough to supply every city in the United States of over 100,000 population.

Phosphate rock, used for fertilizer, represents the slow accumulation of organic matter during past ages. In most countries it is scrupulously preserved. In this country it is extensively exported, and largely for this reason its production is increasing rapidly. The original supply cannot long withstand the increasing demand.

The consumption of nearly all our mineral products is increasing far more rapidly than our population. In many cases the waste is increasing more rapidly than the number of our people. In 1776 but a few dozen pounds of iron were in use by the average family. Now our annual consumption is over 1,200 pounds per capita. In 1812 no coal was used. Now the consumption is over five tons and the waste nearly three tons per capita.

While the production of coal is increasing enormously, the waste and loss in mining are diminishing. The chief waste is in imperfect combustion in furnaces and fire boxes.

With increasing industries new mineral resources become available from time to time. Some lignites and other low grade coals are readily gasified and, through the development of internal combustion engines, check the consumption of high grade coals. Peat is becoming important. It is estimated that 14,000,000,000 tons are available in the United States. Its value is enhanced because of distribution through states generally remote from the fields of coal, oil and natural gas.

The building operations of the country now aggregate about \$1,000,000,000 per year. The direct and indirect losses from fire in the United States during 1907 approximated \$450,000,000, or one-half the cost of construction. Of this loss four-fifths, or an average of \$1,000,000 per day, could be prevented, as shown by comparison with the standards of construction and fire losses in the larger European countries.

So far as the ores are taken from the mines and reduced to metals, these resources are capitalized, but after thus being changed to a more valuable form they should be so used as to reduce to a minimum the loss by rust, electrolytic action and other waste.

There is urgent need for greater safety to the miner. The loss of life through mine accidents is appalling, and preventive measures cannot be taken too soon.

The national government should exercise such control of the mineral fuels and phosphate rocks now in its possession as to check waste and prolong our supply.

Lands.

The total land area of continental United States is 3,600,000,000 acres. Of this but little more than two-fifths is in farms, and less than one-half of the farm area is improved and made a source of crop production. We have nearly 6,000,000 farms; they average 146 acres each. The value of the farms is nearly one-fourth the wealth of the United States. There are more than 300,000,000 acres of public grazing land. The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits is more than 10,000,000.

We grow one-fifth of the world's wheat crop, three-fifths of its cotton crop and four-fifths of its corn crop. We plant nearly 50,000,000 acres of wheat annually, with an average yield of about fourteen bushels per acre; 100,000,000 acres of corn, yielding an average of twenty-five bushels per acre, and 30,000,000 acres of cotton, yielding about 12,000,000 bales.

We had on Jan. 1, 1908, 71,000,000 cattle, worth \$1,250,000,000; 54,000,000 sheep, worth \$211,000,000; and 53,000,000 swine, worth \$339,000,000. The census of 1900 showed \$137,000,000 worth of poultry in this country, which produced in 1900 293,000,000 dozen eggs.

There has been a slight increase in the average yield of our great staple farm products, but neither the increase in acreage nor the yield per acre has kept pace with our increase in population. Within a century we shall probably have to feed three times as many people as now, and the main bulk of our food supply must be grown on our own soil.

The area of cultivated land may possibly be doubled. In addition to the land awaiting the plow, 75,000,000 acres of swamp land can be reclaimed, 40,000,000 acres of desert land irrigated and millions of acres of brush and wooded land cleared. Our population will increase continuously, but there is a definite limit to the increase of our cultivated acreage; hence we must greatly increase the yield per acre. The average yield of wheat in the United States is less than fourteen bushels per acre, in Germany twenty-eight bushels and in England thirty-two bushels.

The greatest unnecessary loss of our soil is preventable erosion. Second only to this are the waste, nonuse and misuse of fertilizer derived from animals and men.

The losses to farm products due to injurious mammals is estimated at \$130,000,000 annually, the loss through plant diseases reaches several hundred million dollars, and the loss through insects is reckoned at \$350,000,000. The damage by birds is balanced by their beneficent work in destroying noxious insects. Losses due to the elements are large, but no estimate has been made of them. Losses to live stock from these causes are diminishing because of protection and feeding during winter. The annual losses from disease among domestic animals are: Horses, 1.8 per cent; cattle, 2 per cent; sheep, 2.2 per cent; and swine, 5.1 per cent. Most of these farm losses are preventable.

There is a tendency toward consolidation of farm lands. The estimated area of abandoned farms is 16,000 square miles, or about 3 per cent of the improved land. The causes of abandonment differ in different parts of the country. Where most prevalent it is caused principally by erosion and exhaustion of the soil.

The product of the fisheries of the United States has an annual value of \$57,000,000. Fish culture is carried on by the nation and states on an enormous scale. Most of the more important food species are propagated, and several species are maintained in that way. Fish from forest waters furnish \$21,000,000 worth of food yearly, a supply dependent on the preservation of the forests.

Our wild game and fur bearing animals have been largely exterminated. To prevent their complete extinction the states and the United States have taken in hand their protection, and their numbers are now increasing. For

est game yields over \$10,000,000 worth of food each year. With game birds the story is much the same.

Each citizen of the United States owns an equal undivided interest in about 375,000,000 acres of public lands, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions. Besides this, there are about 235,000,000 acres of national forests, national parks and other lands devoted to public use.

Good business sense demands that a definite land policy be formulated. The national conservation commission believes that the following will serve as a basis therefor:

First.—Every part of the public lands should be devoted to the use which will best subserve the interests of the whole people.

Second.—The classification of all public lands is necessary for their administration in the interests of the people.

Third.—The timber, the minerals and the surface of the public lands should be disposed of separately.

Fourth.—Public lands more valuable for conserving water supply, timber and natural beauties or wonders than for agriculture should be held for the use of the people from all except mineral entry.

Fifth.—Title to the surface of the remaining nonmineral public lands should be granted only to actual homesteaders.

Sixth.—Pending the transfer of title to the remaining public lands they should be administered by the government, and their use should be allowed in a way to prevent or control waste and monopoly.

The present public land laws as a whole do not subserve the best interests of the nation.

Forests.

Next to our need of food and water comes our need of timber.

Our industries which subsist wholly or mainly upon wood pay the wages of more than 1,500,000 men and women.

Forests not only grow timber, but they hold the soil and they conserve the streams. They abate the wind and give protection from excessive heat and cold. Woodlands make for the fiber, health and happiness of the citizen and the nation.

Our forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. The original forests covered not less than 850,000,000 acres.

Forests publicly owned cover one-fourth of the total forest area and contain one-fifth of all our standing timber. Forests privately owned cover three-fourths of the area and contain four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but is generally more valuable.

Forestry is now practiced on 70 per cent of the forests publicly owned and on less than 1 per cent of the forests privately owned, or on only 18 per cent of the total area of forests.

The yearly growth of wood in our forests does not average more than twelve cubic feet per acre. This gives a total yearly growth of less than 7,000,000,000 cubic feet.

We have 200,000,000 acres of mature forests, in which yearly growth is balanced by decay; 250,000,000 acres partly cut over or burned over, but restoring naturally with enough young growth to produce a merchantable crop, and 100,000,000 acres cut over and burned over upon which young growth is lacking or too scanty to make merchantable timber.

We take from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, 23,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood.

Since 1870 forest fires have destroyed a yearly average of fifty lives and \$50,000,000 worth of timber. Not less than 50,000,000 acres of forest is burned over yearly. The young growth destroyed by fire is worth far more than the merchantable timber burned.

One-fourth of the standing timber is lost in logging. The boxing of long leaf pine for turpentine has destroyed one-fifth of the forests worked. The loss in the mill is from one-third to two-thirds of the timber sawed. The loss of mill product in seasoning and fitting for use is from one-seventh to one-fourth.

We take from our forests each year, not counting the loss by fire, three and a half times their yearly growth; we take forty cubic feet per acre for each twelve cubic feet grown; we take 250 cubic feet per capita, while Germany uses thirty-seven and France twenty-five cubic feet.

We tax our forests under the general property tax, a method abandoned long ago by every other great nation. Present tax laws prevent reforestation of cut over land and the perpetuation of existing forests by use.

Great damage is done to standing timber by injurious forest insects. Much of this damage can be prevented at small expense.

To protect our farms from wind and to reforest land best suited for forest growth will require tree planting on an area larger than Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia combined. Lands so far successfully planted make a total area smaller than Rhode Island, and year by year, through careful cutting and fires, we lower the capacity of existing forests to produce their like again or else totally destroy them.

The preservation by use under the methods of practical forestry of all public forest lands, either in state or federal ownership, is essential to the permanent public welfare. In many forest states the acquisition of additional forest lands as state forests is necessary to the best interests of the states themselves.

The conservation of our mountain forests, as in the Appalachian system, is a national necessity. These forests are required to aid in the regulation

of streams used for navigation and other purposes. The conservation of these forests is impracticable through private enterprise alone, by any state alone or by the federal government alone. Effective and immediate co-operation between these three agencies is essential. Federal ownership of limited protective areas upon important watersheds, effective state fire patrol and the co-operation of private forest owners are all required.

The true remedy for unwise tax laws lies not in laxity in their application nor in special exemption, but in a change in the method of taxation. An annual tax upon the land itself, exclusive of the value of the timber, and a tax upon the timber when cut are well adapted to actual conditions of forest investment and are practicable and certain. It is far better that forest land should pay a moderate tax permanently than that it should pay an excessive revenue temporarily and then cease to pay at all.

Forests in private ownership cannot be conserved unless they are protected from fire. We need good fire laws, well enforced. Fire control is impossible without an adequate force of men whose sole duty is fire patrol during the dangerous season.

The conservative use of the forest and of timber by American citizens will not be general until they learn how to practice forestry.

We shall suffer for timber to meet our needs until our forests have had time to grow again. But if we act vigorously and at once we shall escape permanent timber scarcity.

Waters.

The sole source of our fresh water is rainfall, including snow. From this source all running, standing and ground waters are derived. The habitability of the country depends on these waters. Our mean annual rainfall is about thirty inches, the quantity about 215,000,000,000 cubic feet per year, equivalent to ten Mississippi rivers.

Of the total rainfall over half is evaporated, about a third flows into the sea, and the remaining sixth is either consumed or absorbed. These portions are sometimes called respectively the fly-off, the run-off and the cut-off. They are partly interchangeable. About a third of the run-off, or a tenth of the entire rainfall, passes through the Mississippi. The run-off is increasing with deforestation and cultivation.

Of the 70,000,000,000,000 cubic feet annually flowing into the sea less than 1 per cent is restrained and utilized for municipal and community supply. Less than 2 per cent (or some 10 per cent of that in the arid and semiarid regions) is used for irrigation. Perhaps 5 per cent is used for navigation and less than 5 per cent for power.

For municipal and community water supply there are protected catchment areas aggregating over 600,000 acres, and over \$250,000,000 are invested in waterworks, with nearly as much more in the appurtenant catchment areas and other lands. The population so supplied approaches 10,000,000, and the annual consumption is about 37,500,000,000 cubic feet. The better managed systems protect the catchment areas by forests and grass. The water is controlled and the storm product used, but there is large waste after the water enters the mains.

For irrigation it is estimated that there are \$200,000,000 invested in dams, ditches, reservoirs and other works for the partial control of the waters and that 1,500,000,000 cubic feet are annually diverted to irrigable lands, aggregating some 20,000 square miles. Except in some cases through forestry, few catchment areas are controlled and few reservoirs are large enough to hold the storm waters. The waste in the public and private projects exceeds 60 per cent, while no more than 25 per cent of the water actually available for irrigation of the arid lands is restrained and diverted.

None of our rivers are navigated to more than a small fraction even of their effective low water capacity.

The water power now in use is 5,250,000 horsepower; the amount running over government dams and not used is about 1,400,000 horsepower; the amount reasonably available equals or exceeds the entire mechanical power now in use or enough to operate every mill, drive every spindle, propel every train and boat and light every city, town and village in the country. While the utilization of water power ranks among our most recent and most rapid industrial developments, little effort has been made to control catchment areas or storm waters in any large way for power, though most plants effect local control through reservoirs and other works. Nearly all the freshet and flood water runs to waste, and the low waters which limit the efficiency of power plants are increasing in frequency and duration with the increasing flood run off. The direct yearly damage by floods since 1900 has increased steadily from \$45,000,000 to over \$238,000,000. The indirect loss through depreciation of property is great, while a large loss arises in impeded traffic through navigation and terminal transfers.

The freshets are attended by destructive soil erosion. The soil matter annually carried into lower rivers and harbors or into the sea is computed at 780,000,000 tons. Soil wash reduces by 10 or 20 per cent the productivity of upland farms and increases channel cutting and bar building in the rivers. The annual loss to the farms alone is fully \$500,000,000, and large losses follow the fouling of the waters and the diminished navigability of the streams.

Through imperfect control of the running waters lowlands are temporarily or permanently flooded. It is estimated that there are in mainland United States about 75,000,000 acres of overflow and swamp lands requiring

drainage, that by systematic operation these can be drained at moderate expense and that they would then be worth two or three times the present value and cost of drainage and would furnish homes for 10,000,000 people.

A large part of that half of the annual rainfall not evaporated lodges temporarily in the soil and earth. It is estimated that the ground water to the depth of 100 feet averages 15.23 per cent of the earth volume, or over 1,400,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, equivalent to seven years' rainfall or twenty years' run-off. This subsurface reservoir is the essential basis of agriculture and other industries and is the chief natural resource of the country. It is probable that fully 10 per cent of this rich resource has been wasted since settlement began. The water of the strata below 100 feet supplies artesian and deep wells, large springs and thermal and mineral waters. It can be controlled only through the subsurface reservoir.

Except through agriculture and forestry little general effort is made to control the annual cut-off, although some farmers in arid regions claim to double or triple the crop from given soil by supplying water just when needed and withholding it when not required.

Within recent months it has been recognized and demanded by the people, through many thousand delegates from all states assembled in convention in different sections of the country, that the waterways should and must be improved promptly and effectively as a means of maintaining national prosperity.

The first requisite for waterway improvement is the control of the waters in such manner as to reduce floods and regulate the regimen of the navigable rivers. The second requisite is development of terminals and connections in such manner as to regulate commerce.

In considering the uses and benefits to be derived from the waters the paramount use should be water supply. Next should follow navigation in humid regions and irrigation in arid regions. The development of power on the navigable and source streams should be co-ordinated with the primary and secondary uses.

Broad plans should be adopted providing for a system of waterway improvement extending to all uses of the waters and benefits to be derived from their control.

National Efficiency.

Since the greatest of our national assets is the health and vigor of the American people, our efficiency must depend on national vitality even more than on the resources of the minerals, lands, forests and waters.

Our annual mortality from tuberculosis is about 150,000. Stopping three-fourths of the loss of life from this cause and from typhoid and other prevalent and preventable diseases would increase our average length of life over fifteen years.

If we count the value of each life lost at only \$1,700 and reckon the average earning lost by illness as \$700 per year for grown men, we find that the economic gain from mitigation of preventable disease in the United States would exceed \$1,500,000,000 a year. In addition we would decrease suffering and increase happiness and contentment among the people. This gain, or the lengthening and strengthening of life which it measures, can be secured through medical investigation and practice, school and factory hygiene, restriction of labor by women and children, the education of the people in both public and private hygiene and through improving the efficiency of our health service, municipal, state and national. The national government has now several agencies exercising health functions which only need to be concentrated to become co-ordinated parts of a greater health service worthy of the nation.

We greatly need a more complete inventory of our natural resources, and this cannot be made except through the active co-operation of the states with the nation.

The permanent welfare of the nation demands that its natural resources be conserved by proper use. To this end the states and the nation can do much by legislation and example. By far the greater part of these resources is in private hands. Private ownership of natural resources is a public trust. They should be administered in the interests of the people as a whole. The states and nation should lead rather than follow in the conservative and efficient use of property under their immediate control. But their first duty is to gather and distribute knowledge of our natural resources and of the means necessary to insure their use and conservation.

Finally the conservation of our resources is an immediate and vital concern. Our welfare depends on conservation. The pressing need is for a general plan under which citizens, states and nation may unite in an effort to achieve this great end. The lack of co-operation between the states, themselves, between the states and the nation and between the agencies of the national government is a potent cause of the neglect of conservation among the people. An organization through which all agencies, state, national, municipal, associate and individual, may unite in a common effort to conserve the foundations of our prosperity is indispensable to the welfare and progress of the nation. To that end the immediate creation of a national agency is essential.

Gifford Pinchot, chairman; W. J. McGee, secretary, section of waters; Overton W. Price, secretary, section of forests; George W. Woodruff, secretary, section of lands; J. A. Holmes, secretary, section of minerals. Attest: Thomas B. Ship, secretary to the commission.

The Round-Up

A Romance of Arizona

Novelized From Edmund
Day's Melodrama

By JOHN MURRAY and
MILLS MILLER

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"Well, ole man, I'm likely to rob you uv a lot more ef you hain't keeful," answered McKee.

"You can't jest yit awhile," said Terrill. "Dead broke."

"Aw, come off! Everybody knows yer a walkin' bank. Bet you got three thousand' in that inside pocket uv yours this minute."

Terrill started at McKee's naming the exact amount he was carrying. He forgot his customary caution in his surprise. "Well, you did jes' hit it, shore enough. I believe yer half gypsy insid' o' half Injun. Jes' like yer knowin' I stood pat on four o' a kind when you had aces full an' throwin' down yer cyards 'fore I c'd git even with you. How do you do it, Buck?"

McKee gave a smile of cunning, inscrutable superiority. "Oh, it's jes' a power I have. 'Keen sabby,' as the greasers say—I'm keen on the know how. Why, I kin tell you more about the money. It's fer Jack Payson—"

"Now, there's whar yer way off as a cleevoyant, Buck," said Terrill triumphantly. "You guessed onet too often. The three thousand' is county money, consigned to Sheriff Hoover. Jack Payson has jes' lef' with a package from K. C., but it wasn't money. It was a purty gilt chair—a weddin' present fer the gal he's goin' to marry."

At that moment the sounder of the telegraph began clicking the call of the station. Terrill whirled about in his swivel chair and faced the table.

McKee stood close behind him. His lips twitched nervously. His eyes narrowed as he watched every movement of the agent's big shoulders as he operated the key. At the same time the half breed drew his revolver and covered the back of Terrill's head.

The agent completed his message and turned to continue his interrupted conversation. He found himself gazing into the muzzle of a 44-big. It seemed, as a thirteen inch gun. "Why—what?" he stammered.

"I'm actin' jes' now as Slim's deputy," said McKee. "Unbutton an' han' that money over."

Once having his victim in his power, all the innate cruelty of the Indian blood of his maternal ancestors flashed to the surface. Terrill was at his mercy. For one desperate moment he would play with him, even torture him as his forefathers had once made miserable the last moments of a captive. He knew that unless he silenced Terrill his life must pay the forfeit. Death was the penalty of detection. The arm of the express company was long. Ultimate capture was certain.



Gazing into the muzzle of a 44.

Pursued out of Arizona by the sheriff, he would be trailed through every camp and town in the far west.

With an oath, Terrill tried to rise and face his antagonist, reaching for his revolver as he did so. The butt of his weapon had caught in the arm of his chair, hampering his movements.

McKee threw him roughly back into the chair.

"Throw up yer han's!" he cried. "Don't try that!"

Up went Terrill's hands high over his head. He faced the open window. Not a sign of help was in sight.

Quickly the agent turned over in his mind various schemes to foil McKee, who now stood behind him with the muzzle of his revolver pressing into the middle of his back. Each was rejected before half conceived.

McKee laughed sneeringly, saying, "You oughtn't to be so keefless to show whar you cache yer roll."

Terrill made no reply. His hope of escape was slowly fading.

McKee had reached his left hand over his prisoner's shoulder to disarm Terrill, who moved slightly away from him, drawing in his feet as he did so.

One chance had come to him. He knew that if he failed death was certain, yet he determined to take the risk in order to retrieve the slip he had made in admitting that he had money in his possession to a gambling croup, and so to keep clean his record for trustfulness, of which he was so proud. This last desperate resource was an old wrestler's trick—one with which he had conquered others in the rough games of the corral.

Again Terrill moved to the right and farther under McKee, who had to extend his arm and body far beyond an upright position. Holding his revolver against Terrill handicapped the half breed in his movements.

With a quick turn Terrill grasped McKee's left arm, jerking it down sharply on his shoulder. With his right hand he grasped the back of his antagonist's neck, pulling his head downward and inward. Using his shoulder for a fulcrum, with a mighty heave of his legs and back he sought to toss McKee over his head.

So surprised for an instant was the cowboy by the suddenness of the attack that he made no effort to escape the clutches of the desperate express agent.

(To be Continued.)

JUNIOR ORDER U. A. M. ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

Schellsville Council Names T. A. Piersall as Past Councillor.

At a recent meeting of Schellsville Council, No. 416, Junior Order United American Mechanics elected the following officers:

Past Councillor—T. A. Piersall.
Vice Councillor—Ira Wills.
Second Councillor—J. D. Douglass.
Warden—Riley Rainey.
Financial Secretary—J. W. Jones.
Recording Secretary—W. B. Sewell.

Treasurer—James Haggard.
Chaplain—J. D. Woosley.
Conductor—J. H. Jordan.
Inside Sentinel—Richard Williams.
Outside Sentinel—Tom Stanhope.
Trustees—J. E. Douglass, John Vivion and John Williams.

OPERA HOUSE

The Flaming Arrow, a play introducing characters typical of the West, which range from Indians and Mexicans to army officers will be presented at the opera house January 26.

The story of the play concerns the love of "White Eagle," an educated Indian and popular chief, for an army officer's daughter. Through the machinations of two villains the Indians are urged to attack the garrison while the forde is decimated by a detail to save a neighboring fort. While the defenders are busy driving off the Indians the Colonel's daughter is abducted and spirited away to the mountains by a renegade and a Mexican at the instigation of a more polished villain. The trail is followed by White Eagle, who succeeds in locating the rendezvous of the culprits. After a sharp fight, the girl is rescued and returned by her father Black Eagle, White Eagle's father, whose astuteness and faithfulness was recognized and regarded by the United States Government, is played by Chief Ga Ne Gue. It is claimed that this Indian was Custer's messenger and carried the last message which that well-known Indian fighter ever sent.

In the story of the play, Col. Freemont represents a fine old type of the Indian fighter and war seared hero, and his daughter Mary, a womanly type of American girlhood.

A tribe of sixteen Indians, including a brass band adds to the realism of the production.

MRS. J. E. GRUBBS.

President Kentucky Conference Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, M. E. Church, says:

"Tis ever a joy to commend that which has afforded us most pleasure and profit. For this reason I most heartily indorse the John L. Stoddard Illustrated Lectures.

With a style peculiarly his own, this gifted writer has given to the public a work which must fascinate old and young.

These lectures are the best possible substitute for travel.

1-21-14.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS.

When some one asked Whistler the great painter, how he mixed his paints, he replied, "With brains, Madam." This is precisely the way that a woman should plan her clothes. It isn't necessary that a woman should spend a lot of money to be trimly, or even smartly dressed. She must have some money, of course, but good advice, thought and a little cleverness will accomplish much.

We are here to help you in dressing economically and well. Our goods give you full value, and our advice is given freely and gladly. The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns, for which we are agents, offer a wide range of designs for women of all tastes, figures and pocketbooks.

The February issue of The Ladies' Home Journal is now on sale.

THE JOURNAL, itself is on sale at our magazine counter, each month, at 15 cents per copy, or we will forward your annual subscription direct to the publishers at \$1.50 per year.

C. B. Ross, We give S & H Trading Stamps

NEW HEATING PROCESS.

The Main Street Methodist church has just been fitted up with a new heating process—The Tomlinson, Chandler, Bush and Winans' gas heater. Friends of the church are invited to inspect it.

Must Reduce Shoe Stock!

Will Give Cut Prices on Entire Stock
During the Remainder of January.

HAVE changed our method of business from credit to strictly Cash, and will put in some different lines and make changes in fixtures. You have a chance to shoe yourself and family at very reasonable prices.

Following are the Cut Prices:

MEN'S SHOES.		WOMEN'S SHOES.	
\$6 00 Shoes reduced to	\$4 50	\$4 00 Shoes reduced to	\$3 25
5 50 Shoes reduced to	4 25	3 50 Shoes reduced to	2 95
5 00 Shoes reduced to	3 95	3 00 Shoes reduced to	2 45
4 00 Shoes reduced to	3 25	2 50 Shoes reduced to	1 98
3 50 Shoes reduced to	2 95	2 25 Shoes reduced to	1 79
3 00 Shoes reduced to	2 45	2 00 Shoes reduced to	1 65
2 75 Shoes reduced to	2 10	1 75 Shoes reduced to	1 40
2 50 Shoes reduced to	1 95	1 50 Shoes reduced to	1 30
2 25 Shoes reduced to	1 80	1 25 Shoes reduced to	98
2 00 Shoes reduced to	1 70		
1 75 Shoes reduced to	1 45		
1 50 Shoes reduced to	1 30		
BOYS' SHOES.		MISSSES AND CHILDRENS' SHOES.	
\$3 00 Shoes reduced to	\$2 55	\$2 50 Shoes reduced to	\$1 98
2 50 Shoes reduced to	2 10	2 25 Shoes reduced to	1 79
2 00 Shoes reduced to	1 70	2 00 Shoes reduced to	1 65
1 50 Shoes reduced to	1 35	1 75 Shoes reduced to	1 40
1 25 Shoes reduced to	98	1 50 Shoes reduced to	1 29
1 00 Shoes reduced to	85	1 25 Shoes reduced to	98
		1 00 Shoes reduced to	89
		75 Shoes reduced to	55

WILL ALSO GIVE

10 per ct. Reduction on all Rubber Goods

Rubbers are sold at a closer margin than anything handled in the shoe business. Some broken sizes and discontinued lines will be closed out at greater reductions. Come and see for yourself. We mean business and can do you good;

Terms Strictly Cash to All.

MASSIE, The Shoe Man.

Eagle Casting Co., INCORPORATED. WINCHESTER, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gray Iron, Semi Steel, Thermit Steel
Alluminum, Brass, and Bronze
Castings of all kinds.

Drawings, Specifications and Blue Prints.

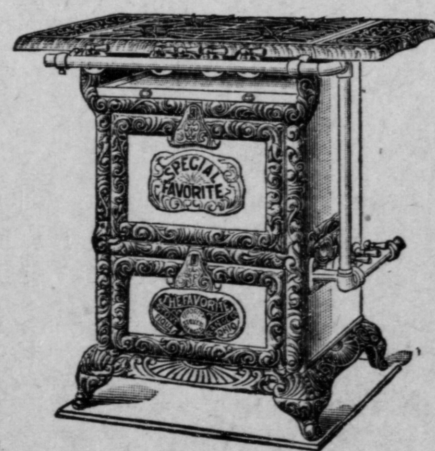
WE ARE ALSO AGENTS
FOR

All kinds of Structural Steel Shapes.

F. G. CORNELL,
Gen'l Manager.

Bush has them.

GAS HEATERS
—AND—
RANGES.
FAVORITE STOVES.



BEST in the World,
BUSH on the Corner.

Advertise in The News.

SKATING!

This is the season of the year in which skating will be enjoyed by all.

THIS IS THE BEST
RINK IN THE
'BLUEGRASS.'

We teach you free if you do not know how, either in the morning or between regular sessions.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

Admission 5c, Skates 10c.

EVENING SESSIONS

Admission 10c, Skates 15c.

Auditorium

This the time of the year for
Accident and Sickness.

Let Us Write You an

Accident and Sick

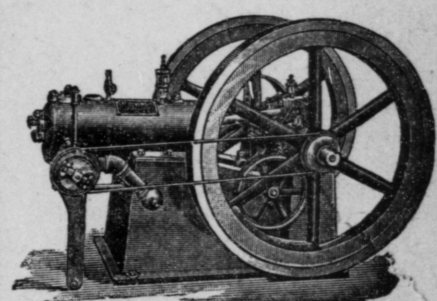
Benefit Policy.

It's the best on the market.

Jouett's Ins' Company.

Both Phones 71.

HAGAN GAS AND GASOLINE Engines



SIMPLE! RELIABLE!
ECONOMICAL!

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

HAGAN GAS ENGINE & MFG. CO.
INCORPORATED.

WINCHESTER, KY.

D. B. HAMPTON, Pres. B. F. CURTIS, Cashier

Mark County National Bank.

MAIN STREET.

Winchester, - - Kentucky

Capital, \$200,000
Surplus, \$100,000.
Undivided Profits, \$35,000

Organized 1865, being the oldest Bank in the city.
Collections made on all points, and your accounts solicited

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. M. STEVENSON—

Attorney At Law.

60 S. Main St. Winchester, Ky.

PENDLETON, BUSH & BUSH—

Attorneys At Law.

60 S. Main St. Winchester, Ky.

SEE
GILBERT & BOTTO

—FOR—

Fresh & Cured Meats

Fish, Vegetables, Country Produce

BOTH PHONES OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Roe, Winans & Scott

ROOFING, GUTTERING

and SPOUTING.

GAS & WATER PLUMBING.

Dealers in

Iron and Bucket Pumps, Cistern
Tops, Gas Fixtures, Mantels,
Globes, Stove Pipes, Elbows,
Home Phone, 502
Next to Pruitt's Grocery.

25

PER CENT OFF

ON

ALL CLOTHING.

ALSO

Big Cut on Shoes
and Furnishing Goods.

VIC BLOOMFIELD

TOBACCO GROWERS IN
ONE ORGANIZATION

Twenty Thousand Producers Represented in Union Society Formed at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—The Union Tobacco Society, after months of preparation and preliminary meetings received the final touches of its promoters yesterday and as a result the tobacco growers of Kentucky, Indiana, and Wisconsin are welded into one body with a central administration. The delegates adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected the following officers:

President M. O. Hughes, Bowling Green, Ky.
Secretary, J. F. Doss, Greenville, Ky.

The older organizations represented at the meeting and whose total membership is estimated to be in excess of 20,000, have, by today's action, transferred their membership to the Union Society. These are the Burley Tobacco Men's Association, the Old Green River Tobacco Men's Association, the Bowling Green Association, the Henderson Stemming District Association and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Society, all of Kentucky, and the Southern Indiana Tobacco Society.

Tennessee and Ohio Associations, it is confidently expected, soon will be mustered into the new organization.

PRESIDENT HELPS ORPHANS.

Hundreds of orphans have been helped by the President of The Industrial and Orphan's Home at Macon, Ga., who writes: "We have used Electric Bitters in this Institution for nine years. It has proved a most excellent medicine for Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. We regard it as one of the best family medicines on earth." It invigorates the vital organs, purifies the blood, aids digestion, creates appetite. To strengthen and build up thin, pale, weak children or run-down people it has no equal. Best for female complaints. Only 50c at Phillips Drug Store.

Hundreds of Houses Wrecked.

Constantinople, Jan. 22.—The earthquakes in the vilayet of Smyrna are believed to be far more serious than when first reported. Latest messages say that hundreds of houses were wrecked and that the people have taken refuge in the mountains. The shocks have now continued for two days. No definite information concerning the number of killed has been received.

THE MEAT OF IT.

The third wife of the Sultan of Turkey, and the mother of his majesty's eldest son, is dead.

Four unidentified men were drowned while crossing the St. Clair river on the ice from Marine City, Mich., to Port Lambton, Can.

The University of Chicago has been sued for \$2,500 back salary by Professor Edward Capps, a former instructor at that institution.

After six hours of deliberation the jury in the trial of D. H. Shellard, former Brooklyn (N. Y.) policeman, accused of murdering Barbara Reis, failed to agree and were discharged.

TOBACCO EXPERT
TO SPEAK HERE

Prof. W. H. Sherffins To Be Present at February Meeting of Farmers' Club.

Mr. Lucien Beckner, Chairman of the Program Committee of the Clark County Farmers' Club, has received the following letter:

Mr. Lucien Beckner, Winchester, Ky.:
Dear Sir:—I will make my arrangements to meet with you at your Farmers' Club, on February 13, and will endeavor to demonstrate the importance of having the tobacco seed graded. Yours very truly,

W. H. SHERFFINS.

Prof. Sherffins is the expert at the Agricultural Experiment Station on tobacco and its culture, and is well-known to many of our people. His lecture will be worth many dollars to those tobacco growers who hear it and everyone who possibly can, should make his and her arrangements to be present.

The meeting will be held in the circuit court room of the court house at one o'clock sharp so that the country people can get back home in time for their afternoon work.

There will be other interesting features on the program which will be published later on. The January meeting was an enthusiastic one and farmers who are not keeping up with these interesting and practical lectures are losing much. Admission is free.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

Ordination Services will be held Sunday morning at the Washington Street Presbyterian church at which time J. I. Bosley will be ordained as Elder. The ordination sermon will be preached by Rev. C. E. Crafton. A full attendance of the officers and members is desired.

PRESIDENT H. K. TAYLOR.

I consider Stoddard's Lectures on travel the best description, the most reliable, and the most fascinating narrative before the public upon the subject treated.

I have just ordered a set of the New Art Edition. I shall find them a most satisfactory reminder of the travel I have already done, and a very suggestive preparation for that which I expect to do.

H. K. TAYLOR.
1-21-11.

HOME FROM GRAND RAPIDS.

Mr. Henry H. Hall returned Wednesday night from Grand Rapids, Mich., the largest furniture manufacturing city in the world, where he purchased an immense stock of goods for the spring trade. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hall and they visited relatives at Paris, Illinois, before their return home.

DON'T GET A DIVORCE.

A western judge granted a divorce on account of ill-temper and bad breath. Dr. King's New Life Pills would have prevented it. They cure Constipation, causing bad breath and Liver Trouble the ill-temper, dispel colds, banish headaches, conquer chills. 25c at Phillips Drug Store.

An Advance for Winchester!

WE have just installed at great expense our new engine and other machinery with which we are now prepared to furnish **DAY CURRENT** for light and heat, and power for fans and other motors.

Let us give you estimates on this and all sorts of electric lighting.

Remember that electric light is superior to all others. It is **safe, clean, cheap, comfortable, convenient, ever ready.** We furnish it on meter if desired.

Winchester Railway, Light & Ice Co.

INCORPORATED.

W. P. HACKETT, GENL. MGR.

P. S.—We furnish Ice in Winter as well as Summer.



Citizens National Bank.

Paid up Capital \$100,000.

Surplus \$42,000.

WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

Will give you courteous treatment and attend promptly and carefully to all business entrusted to us

J. D. Simpson, Pres.

A. H. Hampton, Cashier.

T. F. Phillips V. Pres.

J. W. Poynter, Ass't Cashier.

ARLAN.

Geo. Tracy has moved back to his home place.

Jerry Reeves has moved to the farm he purchased of Chas. Oliver on Bull Run creek.

Miss Maggie Dixon visited her sister, Mrs. Woodson Haggard last week. Miss Halley Epperson was the guest of Miss Flora D. Henry. Wednesday week.

Miss Josie Quisenberry has returned to her school at Berea.

Jas. Richardson sold a calf to Dal. Powell for \$8.25.

J. T. Osborne was in Winchester on business last Monday.

Mr. Khoulass Quisenberry and brother, Virgil, attended Mt. Sterling court Monday week.

E. M. Osborne has rented the B. T. Wills' farm, better known as the Bill Todd farm.

Mrs. E. C. Osborne is on the sick list.

CHINA PAINTING.

Miss Georgia Boston will have a three month's class in china painting and water colors at Mrs. Pattie Kohlhaas's residence and will be glad to see any one who would like to join the class there at any time.

Tues.-Thurs.-Sat.

Capital, \$100,000
Undivided Profits, \$160,000—THE—
Winchester Bank

OF

WINCHESTER, KY.

N. H. WITHERSPOON,
PRESIDENT.W. R. SPHAR,
CASHIER.SOLICITS YOUR
ACCOUNTS.

Fresh lady fingers and almond macaroons. Ten cents a dozen at the Winchester Bakery.

Figuring on a Plan
to save money on mill work.

You needn't bother figuring if you give us your order. We'll do the figuring, and closely too. Then we will supply sash, door, stair case, etc., of a grade that can't be beat. Bring us your plans and we'll give you a square deal in figuring and a square deal in charging as well.

R. P. SCOBEE SON & CO.
INCORPORATEDThe Horse
Looks Around

in surprise when we shoe him for the first time. Never knew before how comfortable it was to be shod properly. He'll know more yet when he realizes how they give confidence to his gait. Treat your horse to our shoeing. He'll reciprocate in better work and better temper.

T. STROTHER SCOTT.

People's State Bank
CAPITAL, \$100,000

This bank began business less than three years ago, just in the beginning of the financial depression. Notwithstanding the hard times there has been steady growth from the start, in the number of our depositors, and in the volume of our business. We enroll new names every week. We want yours. You are cordially invited to open an account with us. Personal attention to all business.

J. M. HULGKIN, Cashier.

J. L. BROWN, President.

L. B. COCKRELL, Vice President.

The Arrival of
the New Year

means the newest up-to-date methods in the cleaning and dyeing of men's suits, overcoats, etc., and in the cleaning of lady's fine dresses, waists, etc.

Turn over a new leaf for the new year and make a good resolution to have your garments cleaned and pressed or dyed at

5c
Cincinnati Tailors.

Conkright Transfer and Ice Co

Crating, Handling and Hauling Furniture, Pianos, Etc., a Specialty.

NO. 19 North Main Street. Both Phones

WINCHESTER
TAILORING COMPANY,

M. & C. H. MCKINNEY, Props.
Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

DRY CLEANING AND DYING A SPECIALTY
Over Allen & Co. Building, 113 N. Main St.

CALLS ON NATION TO SAVE ITSELF

President's Message Proclaims Need of Conserving Coun- try's Resources.

REPORT OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

In Sending It to Congress Executive Declares Facts Contained in Document Constitute an Imperative Call to Action—"Permanent Welfare of Our People Cannot Exist Save on a Firm Foundation of Material Well Being"—He Defends General Course of His Administration.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt sent to congress today a message transmitting the report of the national conservation commission. He prefaces the report with his own comment, stating in vigorous terms his conviction that immediate action is needed if the rightful heritage of posterity in natural resources is to be preserved.

The message says:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report of the national conservation commission, together with the accompanying papers. This report, which is the outgrowth of the conference of governors last May, was unanimously approved by the recent joint conference held in this city between the national conservation commission and governors of states, state conservation commissions, and conservation committees of great organizations of citizens. It is therefore in a peculiar sense representative of the whole nation and all its parts.

With the statements and conclusions of this report I heartily concur, and I commend it to the thoughtful consideration both of the congress and of our people generally. It is one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people. It contains the first inventory of its natural resources ever made by any nation. In condensed form it presents a statement of our available capital in material resources, which are the means of progress, and calls attention to the essential conditions upon which the perpetuity, safety and welfare of this nation now rest and must always continue to rest. It deserves and should have the widest possible distribution among the people.

The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we, neglecting for a time, if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of national existence, progress and prosperity.

Immediate Action Needed.

This first inventory of natural resources prepared by the national conservation commission is undoubtedly but the beginning of a series which will be indispensable for dealing intelligently with what we have. It supplies as close an approximation to the actual facts as it was possible to prepare with the knowledge and time available. The progress of our knowledge of this country will continually lead to more accurate information and better use of the sources of national strength. But we cannot defer action until complete accuracy in the estimates can be reached, because before that time many of our resources will be practically gone. It is not necessary that this inventory should be exact in every minute detail. It is essential that it should correctly describe the general situation and that the present inventory does. As it stands it is an irrefutable proof that the conservation of our resources is the fundamental question before this nation and that our first and greatest task is to set our house in order and begin to live within our means.

The first of all considerations is the permanent welfare of our people, and true moral welfare, the highest form of welfare, cannot permanently exist save on a firm and lasting foundation of material well being. In this respect our situation is far from satisfactory. After every possible allowance has been made and when every hopeful indication has been given its full weight the facts still give reason for grave concern. It would be unworthy of our history and our intelligence and disastrous to our future to shut our eyes to these facts or attempt to laugh them out of court. The people should and will rightly demand that the great fundamental questions shall be given attention by their representatives. I do not advise hasty or ill considered action on disputed points, but I do urge, where the facts are known, where the public interest is clear, that neither indifference and inertia nor adverse private interests shall be allowed to stand in the way of the public good.

Our Responsibility for the Future.

The great basic facts are already well known. We know that our population is now adding about one-fifth to its numbers in ten years and that by the middle of the present century perhaps 150,000,000 Americans and by its end very many millions more must be fed and clothed from the products of our soil. With the steady growth in

population and the still more rapid increase in consumption our people will hereafter make greater and not less demands per capita upon all the natural resources for their livelihood, comfort and convenience. It is high time to realize that our responsibility to the coming millions is like that of parents to their children and that in wasting our resources we are wronging our descendants.

We know now that our rivers can and should be made to serve our people effectively in transportation, but that the vast expenditures for our waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much less in promoting, inland navigation. Therefore let us take immediate steps to ascertain the reasons and to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for inland waterway navigation that will result in giving the people the benefits for which they have paid, but which they have not yet received. We know now that our forests are fast disappearing, that less than one-fifth of them are being conserved and that no good purpose can be met by failing to provide the relatively small sums needed for the protection, use and improvement of all forests still owned by the government and to enact laws to check the wasteful destruction of the forests in private hands. There are differences of opinion as to many public questions, but the American people stand nearly as a unit for waterway development and for forest protection.

We know now that our mineral resources, once exhausted, are gone forever and that the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly \$300,000,000 a year. Therefore let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before our people will be in position through state action or otherwise to put an end to this huge loss and waste and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from the earth.

I desire to make grateful acknowledgment to the men both in and out of the government service who have prepared the first inventory of our natural resources. They have made it possible for this nation to take a great step forward. Their work is helping us to see that the greatest questions before us are not partisan questions, but questions upon which men of all parties and all shades of opinion may be united for the common good. Among such questions, on the material side, the conservation of natural resources stands first. It is the bottom round of the ladder on our upward progress toward a condition in which the nation as a whole and its citizens as individuals will set national efficiency and the public welfare before personal profit.

Industrial Democracy in Danger.

The policy of conservation is perhaps the most typical example of the general policies which this government has made peculiarly its own during the opening years of the present century. The function of our government is to insure to all its citizens now and hereafter their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If we of this generation destroy the resources from which our children would otherwise derive their livelihood we reduce the capacity of our land to support a population and so either degrade the standard of living or deprive the coming generations of their right to life on this continent. If we allow great industrial organizations to exercise unregulated control of the means of production and the necessities of life we deprive the Americans of today and of the future of industrial liberty, a right no less precious and vital than political freedom. Industrial liberty was a fruit of political liberty and in turn has become one of its chief supports, and exactly as we stand for political democracy so we must stand for industrial democracy.

The rights to life and liberty are fundamental, and like other fundamental necessities, when once acquired they are little dwelt upon. The right to the pursuit of happiness is the right whose presence or absence is most likely to be felt in daily life. In whatever it has accomplished or failed to accomplish the administration which is just drawing to a close has at least seen clearly the fundamental need of freedom of opportunity for every citizen. We have realized that the right of every man to live his own life, provide for his family and endeavor, according to his abilities, to secure for himself and for them a fair share of the good things of existence should be subject to one limitation and to no other. The freedom of the individual should be limited only by the present and future rights, interests and needs of the other individuals who make up the community. We should do all in our power to develop and protect individual liberty, individual initiative, but subject always to the need of preserving and promoting the general good. When necessary the private right must yield, under due process of law and with proper compensation, to the welfare of the commonwealth. The man who serves the community greatly should be greatly rewarded by the community. As there is great inequality of service, so there must be great inequality of reward, but no man and no set of men should be allowed to play the game of competition with loaded dice.

All this is simply good common sense. The underlying principle of conservation has been described as the application of common sense to common problems for the common good. If the description is correct, then conservation is the great fundamental basis for national efficiency. In this stage of the world's history to be fearless, to be just and to be efficient are the three great requirements of national life.

Administration's Aims Defended.

This administration has achieved some things. It has sought, but has

not been able, to achieve others. It has doubtless made mistakes, but all it has done or attempted has been in the single, consistent effort to secure and enlarge the rights and opportunities of the men and women of the United States. We are trying to conserve what is good in our social system, and we are striving toward this end when we endeavor to do away with what is bad. Success may be made too hard for some if it is made too easy for others. The rewards of common industry and thrift may be too small if the rewards for other and on the whole less valuable qualities are made too large, and especially if the rewards for qualities which are really, from the public standpoint, undesirable are permitted to become too large.

The unchecked existence of monopoly is incompatible with equality of opportunity. The reason for the exercise of government control over great monopolies is to equalize opportunity. We are fighting against privilege. It was made unlawful for corporations to contribute money for election expenses in order to abridge the power of special privilege at the polls. Railroad rate control is an attempt to secure an equality of opportunity for all men affected by rail transportation, and that means all of us. The great anthracite coal strike was settled and the pressing danger of a coal famine averted because we recognized that the control of a public necessity involves a duty to the people and that public intervention in the affairs of a public service corporation is neither to be resented as usurpation nor permitted as a privilege by the corporations, but, on the contrary, to be accepted as a duty and exercised as a right by the government in the interest of all the people. The efficiency of the army and the navy has been increased so that our people may follow in peace the great work of making this country a better place for Americans to live in, and our navy was sent round the world for the same ultimate purpose. All the acts taken by the government during the last seven years and all the policies now being pursued by the government fit in as parts of a consistent whole.

Measures for Country's Good.

Our public land policy has for its aim the use of the public land so that it will promote local development by the settlement of homesteaders. The policy we champion is to serve all the people legitimately and openly, instead of permitting the lands to be converted, illegitimately and under cover, to the private benefit of a few. Our forest policy was established so that we might use the public forests for the permanent public good, instead of merely for temporary private gain. The reclamation act, under which the desert parts of the public domain are converted to higher uses for the general benefit, was passed so that more Americans might have homes on the land.

These policies were enacted into law and have justified their enactment. Others have failed so far to reach the point of action. Among such is the attempt to secure public control of the open range and thus to convert its benefits to the use of the small man, who is the homemaker, instead of allowing it to be controlled by a few great cattle and sheep owners.

The enactment of a pure food law was a recognition of the fact that the public welfare outweighs the right to private gain and that no man may poison the people for his private profit. The employers' liability bill recognized the controlling fact that, while the employer usually has at stake no more than his profit, the stake of the employee is a living for himself and his family.

For the Benefit of the People.

We are building the Panama canal, and this means that we are engaged in the giant engineering feat of all time. We are striving to add in all ways to the habitability and beauty of our country. We are striving to hold in the public hands the remaining supply of unappropriated coal for the protection and benefit of all the people. We have taken the first steps toward the conservation of our natural resources and the betterment of country life and the improvement of our waterways. We stand for the right of every child to a childhood free from grinding toil and to an education, for the civic responsibility and decency of every citizen, for prudent foresight in public matters and for fair play in every relation of our national and economic life. In international matters we apply a system of diplomacy which puts the obligations of international morality on a level with those that govern the actions of an honest gentleman in dealing with his fellow men. Within our own border we stand for truth and honesty in public and in private life, and we war sternly against wrongdoers of every grade.

The obligations and not the rights of citizenship increase in proportion to the increase of a man's wealth or power. The time is coming when a man will be judged not by what he has succeeded in getting for himself from the common store, but by how well he has done his duty as a citizen and by what the ordinary citizen has gained in freedom of opportunity because of his service for the common good. The highest value we know is that of the individual citizen, and the highest justice is to give him fair play in the effort to realize the best there is in him.

Common Sense Needed.

The tasks this nation has to do are great tasks. They can only be done at all by our citizens acting together, and they can be done best of all by the direct and simple application of homely common sense.

The national conservation commission wisely confined its report to the

statement of facts and principles, leaving the executive to recommend the specific steps to which these facts and principles inevitably lead. Accordingly I call your attention to some of the larger features of the situation disclosed by the report and to the action thereby clearly demanded for the general good.

Waters.

The report says:

Within recent months it has been recognized and demanded by the people through many thousand delegates from all states assembled in convention in different sections of the country, that the waterways should and must be improved promptly and effectively as a means of maintaining national prosperity.

The first requisite for waterway improvement is the control of the waters in such manner as to reduce floods and regulate the regimen of the navigable rivers. The second requisite is development of terminals and connections in such manner as to regulate commerce.

Accordingly I urge that the broad plan for the development of our waterways, recommended by the inland waterways commission, be put in effect without delay. It provides for a comprehensive system of waterway improvement extending to all the uses of the waters and benefits to be derived from their control, including navigation, the development of power, the extension of irrigation, the drainage of swamp and overflow lands, the prevention of soil wash and the purification of streams for water supply. It proposes to carry out the work by coordinating agencies in the federal departments through the medium of an administrative commission or board, acting in co-operation with the states and other organizations and individual citizens.

The work of waterway development should be undertaken without delay. Meritorious projects in known conformity with the general outlines of any comprehensive plan should proceed at once. The cost of the whole work should be met by direct appropriation if possible, but if necessary by the issue of bonds in small denominations.

It is especially important that the development of water power should be guarded with the utmost care both by the national government and by the states in order to protect the people against the upgrowth of monopoly and to insure to them a fair share in the benefits which will follow the development of this great asset, which belongs to the people and should be controlled by them.

Forests.

I urge that provision be made for both protection and more rapid development of the national forests. Otherwise, either the increasing use of these forests by the people must be checked or their protection against fire must be dangerously weakened. If we compare the actual fire damage on similar areas on private and national forest lands during the past year, the government fire patrol saved commercial timber worth as much as the total cost of caring for all national forests at the present rate for about ten years.

I especially commend to the congress the facts presented by the commission as to the relation between forests and stream flow in its bearing upon the importance of the forest lands in national ownership. Without an understanding of this intimate relation the conservation of both these natural resources must largely fail.

The time has fully arrived for recognizing in the law the responsibility to the community, the state and the nation which rests upon the private owners of forest lands. The ownership of forest land is a public trust. The man who would so handle his forest as to cause erosion and to injure stream flow must be not only educated, but he must be controlled.

The report of the national conservation commission says:

Forests in private ownership cannot be conserved unless they are protected from fire. We need good fire laws, well enforced. Fire control is impossible without an adequate force of men whose sole duty is fire patrol during the dangerous season.

I hold as first among the tasks before the states and the nation in their respective shares in forest conservation the organization of efficient fire patrols and the enactment of good fire laws on the part of the states.

The report says further:

Present tax laws prevent reforestation of cut over land and the perpetuation of existing forests by use. An annual tax upon the land itself, exclusive of the timber, and a tax upon the timber when cut is well adapted to actual conditions of forest investment and is practicable and certain. It is far better that forest land should pay a moderate tax permanently than that it should pay an excessive revenue temporarily and then cease to yield at all.

Second only in importance to good fire laws well enforced is the enactment of tax laws which will permit the perpetuation of existing forests by use.

Lands.

With our increasing population the time is not far distant when the problem of supplying our people with food will become pressing. The possible additions to our arable area are not great, and it will become necessary to obtain much larger crops from the land, as is now done in more densely settled countries. To do this we need better farm practice and better strains of wheat, corn and other crop plants, with a reduction in losses from soil erosion and from insects, animals and other enemies of agriculture. The United States department of agriculture is doing excellent work in these directions, and it should be liberally supported.

The remaining public lands should be classified and the arable lands disposed of to homesteaders. In their interest the timber and stone act and the commutation clause of the homestead act should be repealed, and the desert land law should be modified in accordance with the recommendations of the public lands commission.

The use of the public grazing land should be regulated in such ways as to improve and conserve their value.

Rights to the surface of the public land should be separated from rights to forests upon it and to minerals beneath it, and these should be subject to separate disposal.

The coal, oil, gas and phosphate rights still remaining with the government should be withdrawn from entry and leased under conditions favorable for economic development.

Minerals.

The accompanying reports show that the consumption of nearly all of our mineral products is increasing more rapidly than our population. Our mineral waste is about one-sixth of our product, or nearly \$1,000,000 for each working day in the year. The loss of structural materials through fire is about another million a day. The loss of life in the mines is appalling. The larger part of these losses of life and property can be avoided.

Our mineral resources are limited in quantity and cannot be increased or reproduced. With the rapidly increasing rate of consumption the supply will be exhausted while yet the nation is in its infancy unless better methods are devised or substitutes are found. Further investigation is urgently needed in order to improve methods and to develop and apply substitutes.

It is of the utmost importance that a bureau of mines be established in accordance with the pending bill to reduce the loss of life in mines and the waste of mineral resources and to investigate the methods and substitutes for prolonging the duration of our mineral supplies. Both the need and the public demand for such a bureau are rapidly becoming more urgent. It should co-operate with the states in supplying data to serve as a basis for state mine regulations. The establishment of this bureau will mean merely the transfer from other bureaus of work which it is agreed should be transferred and slightly enlarged and reorganized for these purposes.

Conclusions.

The joint conference already mentioned adopted two resolutions to which I call your special attention. The first was intended to promote co-operation between the states and the nation upon all of the great questions here discussed. It is as follows:

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed by the chairman, to consist of six members of state conservation commissions and three members of the national conservation commission, whose duty it shall be to prepare and present to the state and national commissions and through them to the governors and the president a plan for united action by all organizations concerned with the conservation of natural resources. (On motion of Governor Noel of Mississippi the chairman and secretary of the conference were added to and constituted a part of this committee.)

The second resolution of the joint conference to which I refer calls upon the congress to provide the means for such co-operation. The principle of the community of interest among all our people in the great natural resources runs through the report of the national conservation commission and the proceedings of the joint conference. These resources, which form the common basis of our welfare, can be wisely developed, rightly used and prudently conserved only by the common action of all the people, acting through their representatives in state and nation; hence the fundamental necessity for co-operation. Without it we shall accomplish but little, and that little badly. The resolution follows:

We also especially urge on the congress of the United States the high desirability of maintaining a national commission on the conservation of the resources of the country, empowered to co-operate with state commissions to the end that every sovereign commonwealth and every section of the country may attain the high degree of prosperity and the sureness of perpetuity naturally arising in the abundant resources and the vigor, intelligence and patriotism of our people.

In this recommendation I most heartily concur, and I urge that an appropriation of at least \$50,000 be made to cover the expenses of the national conservation commission for necessary research, assistance and traveling expenses. This is a very small sum. I know of no other way in which the appropriation of so small a sum would result in so large a benefit to the whole nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Jan. 22, 1909.

INVENTORY OF COUNTRY'S RESOURCES

Commission Tells How They Should Be Conserved.

In forwarding to the president the report of the national conservation commission Gifford Pinchot, chairman of the commission, says the entry of the conservation movement into the field of definite constructive work is accomplished by the authorization of a joint committee on co-operation, to be composed of six members of the state conservation commissions and three members of the national conservation commission, with its chairman and secretary. This committee is to devise ways and means for effective co-operation between all forces working for the conservation of national resources.

Mr. Pinchot takes occasion to recognize the work of the secretary of the commission, Thomas B. Shipp, and the secretaries of the four sections of waters, forests, lands and minerals, Messrs. W. J. McGee, Overton W. Price, George W. Woodruff and J. A. Holmes, respectively, without whose services, together with the government experts, the making of the national in-

ventory would have been impossible. The five secretaries sign the report with him.

The report of the commission is devoted mainly to an inventory of the country's resources in minerals, lands, forests and waters, closing with a section on "national efficiency."

The mineral production of the United States for 1907 exceeded \$2,000,000,000 and contributed 65 per cent of the total freight traffic of the country. The waste in the extraction and treatment of mineral products during the same year was equivalent to more than \$300,000,000. The available and easily accessible supplies of coal in the United States aggregate approximately 1,400,000,000 tons. At the present increasing rate of production this supply will be so depleted as to approach exhaustion before the middle of the next century. The high grade iron ores (the only iron ores available for use under existing conditions) cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. The same is true of the petroleum supply. The supply of stone, clay, cement, lime, sand and salt is ample, while the stock of the precious metals and of copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, asphalt, graphite, quicksilver, mica and the rare metals cannot well be estimated, but is clearly exhaustible within one to three centuries unless unexpected deposits are found.

The consumption of nearly all our mineral products is increasing far more rapidly than our population. A stray gleam of light in the otherwise gloomy mineral situation is seen in the fact that while the production of coal is increasing enormously, the waste and loss in mining are diminishing. There is urgent need of greater safety to the miner. The loss of life through mine accidents is appalling. Stress is laid on the assertion that four-fifths of the country's fire losses, or an average of \$1,000,000 a day, could be prevented if the precautions taken in Europe were adopted here.

Speaking of the nation's cultivable area, the report declares that there has been a slight increase in the average yield of our great staple farm products, but neither the increase in acreage nor the yield per acre has kept pace with our increase in population. Within a century we shall probably have to feed three times as many people as now, and the main bulk of our food supply must be grown on our own soil. We have now nearly 6,000,000 farms, averaging 145 acres each, but only a little more than two-fifths of the area of continental United States is under cultivation. The United States can grow the farm products needed by a population more than three times as great as our country now contains, but we must greatly increase the yield per acre.

The greatest unnecessary waste of our soil is preventable erosion. Second only to this is the waste, misuse and abuse of fertilizer derived from animals and men. Other great causes of loss are due to injurious mammals, plant diseases and insects. Most of these farm losses are preventable.

The present public land laws as a whole do not subserve the best interests of the people. Title to the surface of the remaining nonmineral public lands should be granted only to actual homesteaders.

Next to our need of food and water comes our need of timber, declares the report. The preservation by use under the methods of practical forestry of all public forest lands either in state or federal ownership is essential to the permanent public welfare. Effective and immediate co-operation by private enterprise, state ownership and federal ownership is needed if the public interest is to be subserved. By reasonable thrift we can produce a constant timber supply beyond our present need and with it conserve the usefulness of our streams for irrigation, water supply, navigation and power.

Of the 70,000,000,000 cubic feet of water annually flowing into the sea less than 1 per cent is restrained and utilized for municipal and community supply; less than 2 per cent (or some 10 per cent of that in the arid and semiarid regions) is used for irrigation; perhaps 5 per cent is used for navigation and less than 5 per cent for power.

The freshets are attended by destructive soil erosion. The soil matter annually carried into lower rivers and harbors or into the sea is computed at 750,000,000 tons. Soil wash reduces by 10 to 20 per cent the productivity of upland farms and increases channel cutting and bar building in the rivers. The annual loss to the farms alone is \$500,000,000, and large losses follow the fouling of the waters and the diminished navigation of the streams.

Broad plans should be adopted providing for a system of waterway improvement extending to all uses of the waters and benefits to be derived from their control.

Under the heading "National Efficiency" the report says:

"Since the greatest of our national assets is the health and vigor of the American people, our efficiency must depend on national vitality even more than on the resources of the minerals, lands, forests and waters."

"Our annual mortality from tuberculosis is about 150,000. Stopping three-fourths of the loss of life from this cause and from typhoid and other prevalent and preventable diseases would increase our average length of life over fifteen years."

"If we count the value of each life lost at only \$1,700 and reckon the average earning lost by illness as \$700 per year for grown men, we find that the economic gain from mitigation of preventable disease in the United States would exceed \$1,500,000,000 a year. In addition, we would decrease suffering and increase happiness and contentment among the people."